THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1894.—EIGHT PAGES. NUMBER 5.

BEATEN BACK.

The Japanese Suffer a Reverse at Wei Hai Wei.

ATTACKED BY LAND AND SEA.

The Ships Driven Away and the Assault Repulsed—Foreigners are Assisting the Chinese—The Chinese Advance in Manchuria.

London, Jan. 29.—The Times will publish to-morrow the following from its Shanghai corespondent:

"The Chinese military and naval commanders telegraph via Chee Foo that the Japanese fleet advanced upon Wei Hai Wei in two divisions of 10 ships early in the morning of the 26th. Their searchlights betrayed their presence. The guns of the Chinese fleet and shore batteries opened fire when the first division was within 1,000 yards of the Chinese fleet. The fastest Chinese warships and torpedo boats dashed against the enemy, and drove them off after heavy firing. The first Japanese division sailed to the northwest and the second division to the south. The Chinese claim they damaged several ships.

"The Japanese made a simultaneous land attack from Ninghai. This was a surprise, but the Chinese repelled them. The Chinese lost 27 sailors. On the Japanese side more than 300 were killed or wounded. It is stated that several foreigners are assisting the Chinese."

Advancing Chinese.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The European edition of the New York Herald contains the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated Jan. 29:

"The Herald' special correspondent with the advance troops of the Japanese second army in Manchuria, reports that the Japanese forces reached Auntsai on Monday evening. Scouts reported that the enemy's forces in the vicinity of Yinkao have been maternally increased. The scouts are unable to proceed beyond Laopeng. The Chinese appear to have advanced along the whole line."

Chinese Armies.

London, Jan. 29.—The Central News correspondent in Tokid, says: "General Nogle reports from Huntsai that there are 10,000 Chinese near New Chang and that 11,000 Chinese are advancing from Tapinshan."

VEX COSTA RICA.

Guatemala Must Yield if War is to be Avoided.

City of Mexico, Jan. 29.—The government still refuses to disclose the tenor of the Guatemalan note. The impression prevails that it has been considered and that Mexico has demanded instant payment of $1,800,000 indemnity which, if refused, will mean war. Offers of mediation by the United States government will not be considered, as Guatemala has already settled the question at issue by the treaty of 1882 which she now tries to repudiate. From 1823 until 1882 some territory was in dispute, but the treaty settled the limits once and for all.

Guatemala has 50,000 troops, with good mounted artillery, on the border of the State of Chiapas. The Guatemalans are mortgaging and turning over their coffee estates to Germans and Spaniards, so that in the event of war President Barrios cannot levy levy forced loans upon them. Barrios owns property in the disputed territory.

All the railways and piers on the coast in Guatemala are the property of Americans.

The death of Dunn, the American, and Murphy, an Irishman, is confirmed. They were murdered and robbed by Guatemalans who crossed the international boundary. One hundred mules were taken to the railroad contractors to-day. The government has closed a large contract for the delivery of coal in Vera Cruz and will make a similar contract for delivery at Pacific ports.

The wildest rumors prevail, the latest being that President Diaz personally will take the field. Offers of assistance from the States and from private individuals still pour in.

Rioting in Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 29.—The government is preparing for a possible outbreak on the part of Peixotoists and Jacobins. There was rioting in the streets last evening. The police attacked and dispersed the rioters, some of whom were injured. The outlook is somewhat serious.

Patrick Shields Drowned.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—Patrick Shields, one of the American seamen on the Baltimore who was attacked by a mob in Valparaiso, Chili, during the trouble there several years ago, and who afterwards brought suit for $60,000 damages against the government of Chili, was found drowned in a pool of water in West Oakland this morning. It is thought he fell into the water while under the influence of liquor.

Resolutions from St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—At the close of business to-day the Merchants' exchange adopted the following:

"Whereas, The widespread distress which prevails over the entire country and the general prostration of its commercial and industrial interests, has been so prolonged that the concentrated efforts of our people should be put forth, irrespective of party affiliation to restore that confidence and sense of security which is the foundation stone of all prosperity; and,

"Whereas, It is generally believed that the first step in this direction must be some positive legislation of Congress to allay the want of confidence in its financial policy and establish the confidence of our people and of other nations in the ability and willingness of the government to utilize its abundant resources for the protection of its credit at home and abroad, and for the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of all our people; and,

"Whereas, We believe that the message of the President has made recommendations which are timely, wise and patriotic, and if enacted by Congress will restore general confidence and revive our halting commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests; therefore;

"Resolved, That this exchange, irrespective of their party predictions, recommend to the Congress of the United States the early enactment of a law covering the recommendations of the President."

NEW POLICE BOARD.

The Senate Refuses to Confirm McIntire's Appointees.

Denver, Jan. 29.—Governor McIntire late this afternoon appointed the following as members of the Fire and Police Board: Frank Church, A. W. Hogle, C. F. Wilson.

The Governor also appointed Ed. Monash a member of the Board of Public Works.

The Senate, after an hour's discussion, failed to confirm any of the appointments.

The Manitoba School Case.

London, Jan. 29.—The Manitoba school case, which was ruled upon by the privy council to-day, has involved long litigation and fostered much religious animosity. The first Legislature of Manitoba passed a law providing for Protestant and Catholic schools. In 1890 the government under the Greenway administration passed a law requiring the application of all school taxes to the support of a common system. The Roman Catholics refused to pay the tax, and sought to test the constitutionality of the law. The courts decided against them, and the Supreme court reversed the decision. The decision of the Supreme court was upset by the imperial privy council which upheld the provincial government. This virtually wiped out parochial schools in Manitoba. The Catholics petitioned for remedial legislation, but the government refused to consider the petition. They then appealed to the privy council, whose judgment, rendered to-day, permits the case to be re-opened.

Catholics Are Pleased.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—The news that the English privy council had allowed the appeal of the Manitoba Catholics in the school question, was received with satisfaction by Roman Catholics generally, and formed the subject of general conversation. Liberals and Conservatives alike agree in saying that the immediate result will be the dissolution of the Dominion Parliament and an appeal to the people. The French press all insist upon remedial legislation.

Denver Bank Stockholders Liable.

Denver, Jan. 29.—The individual liabilities of the defunct Commercial National bank stockholders is to be enforced, instructions to do so having been received from the Comptroller of the Currency by Receiver Frank Adams.

The stockholders are given until Feb. 16 to meet the assessment, which amounts to $250,000. A large part of the liability falls on Eastern men. The same kind of notice was served recently on the stockholders of the German National bank of this city.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The treasury gold reserve was reduced to-day as far as reported up to the close of business to $48,516,193. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $3,149,000 and for yesterday and to-day combined aggregated $7,224,000. In addition to the $3,385,000 telegraphed as withdrawn Monday $690,000 was announced to the treasury to-day by mail as withdrawn, and making the reserve so far as known withdrawals leave it forty-eight and a half millions as stated.

Wreckage from the Chicora.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 29—President Graham of the Graham and Morton Transportation company, received a telegram from Saugutuck this afternoon stating that pieces of wreckage from the steamer Chicora as large as a small house have been found by searching parties under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hancock. The tug William Dickinson left Chicago at 11 o'clock to-day for this port to help release the steamer Petoskey which is now imprisoned in a large field of ice at the mouth of the harbor. Crowds lined the shore this afternoon watching for the rescuing tug but she failed to put in an appearance. She has not been sighted at a late hour to-night and it is believed that she encountered floating ice when only about half way across and decided to return to Chicago.

Senator Berry Re-elected.

Little Rock, Jan. 29.—Both Houses of the Legislature balloted for United States Senator to-day with the following result:

Senate—James U. Berry, 26; ex-Governor William M. Fishback 3; H. L. Remel (Rep.) 1.

House—James H. Berry 74; Fishback 14; W. F. Park (Pop.) 9. The three Republicans of the House voted for Berry. The joint session will be held at noon to-morrow when Senator Berry's re-election will be announced.

Western Railroad Builders.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—The committee of local capitalists having in charge the project of constructing of a new railroad through the San Joaquin valley subscribed $1,025,000 to-day. Claus Spreckels, chairman, contributed half a million. The road is to have a capital stock of $6,000,000 and the work of construction will commence when two millions have been subscribed.

New Foundland and Federation.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 29.—It was reported to-day that the Canadian government had declined to meet a delegation of the New Foundland government to discuss the question of federation. While the report has not been confirmed it is significant to note that the utterances of the government organs are not so favorable to-day on the question as formerly.

Ineffective Balloting.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 29.—Two ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day without result.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 29.—To-day's Senatorial ballot showed no change.

The Ging Trial.

Minneapolis, Jan. 29.—But one more juror remains to be secured in the Hayward-Ging murder case. The regular panel ran out and talesmen were summoned. It was demonstrated by the course of questioning adopted by attorneys of the defense that the insanity plea will be used.

A WEEK'S DEVELOPMENT.

Opened Up on Moose Ground in the Open Cut.

TO BE A WORLD BEATER.

A Two-Ton Shipment of Ore from the Independence—The Harrison Lode Showing Up Well—Hoister for the Elkton No. 2.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, Jan. 29.—It is reported here that a new ore chute has been opened up on Moose ground, near the Bertha B. side line. It is said that the ore was first discovered on the Bertha B. by Mr. Hayes and that by trenching on the surface it was traced on Moose ground. The new find is a very important one. Mr. J. E. Smith will again resume the management of the Moose mine on the first of the month.

The north end of the Harrison lode on Bull hill is showing up in good shape and the big body of ore that is exposed there is now improving in value. The manager for the company has been working in more than one place on the property but he has now decided to confine all his attention to the north end of the property, as it is there he is assured that he has the making of a mine.

It is said that Mr. Stratton is making arrangements to make a two-ton shipment from his great mine which is to be a world beater. Every one is talking to-day of the big shipment that was made yesterday from the Independence.

The Elkton No. 2 on the Lawrence townsite is to have a steam hoist put over the shaft which has now been sunk to a considerable depth. The mine is being worked under lease by the owners of the original Elkton, and in it they think they have the making of a mine. It has always been the most prominent prospect of that locality and some shipments of screened ore have already been shipped and returned a profit.

The Putnam brothers' lease on the Gregory, on Raven hill, is showing up like a mine. They now have the shaft to a depth of 30 feet and have four feet of ore that runs from three to four ounces in gold to the ton. They will soon start drifting on the vein when the shipments will be greatly increased.

Just southwest of the Summit is a claim known as the South Park and here a strike of some importance has recently been made. From the present outlook on the surface they will have shipping ore from the start.

A rumor is current of a big strike on Raven hill near the Katherine, but it has not yet been verified.

THE DEBS TRIAL.

An Important Ruling Made by Judge Grosscup.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Judge Grosscup at the opening of this morning's session of the American Railway union conspiracy trial decided that the government might be permitted to introduce evidence showing the issuance of orders and what the witnesses would regard as the execution of these orders. This ruling was a heavy blow to the defense, which came prepared with voluminous authorities to support its position, but was not permitted to argue the case. In substance Judge Grosscup said that if it could be proved that in pursuance of the orders of the directors of the American Railway union trains bearing mail had been stopped or violence committed, the conspiracy would be practically established.

"Well," said Attorney Darrow, "you hold, then, that men have no right to strike"

"No, I hold they have no right to strike unlawfully or in pursuance of an unlawful purpose."

O. L. Myron was on the stand when court opened. He testified that in pursuance of an order signed by Debs, Keliher and Rogers he had tried to induce men to strike on the Illinois Central. At Fordham he had a conversation with Trainmaster Egan, who told him if he did not get out of the yards he would be arrested. The order signed with the names of Debs, Keliher and Rogers was not introduced, but Wallace Rice being recalled testified that he had taken a copy of the order, and it was printed in a morning paper. As printed it was introduced in evidence, notwithstanding the strenuous objections of counsel for defendants, who claimed matter printed in newspapers was not relevant. George Beatty testified that Vice Grand Master Hannahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen threatened to take him off his engine unless he abandoned his train of his own accord. Hannahan is one of the defendants in this case. Beatty said he had come at the instance of Superintendent Atwater of the Grand Trunk railroad.

L. E. Turley testified that Debs and Howard made inflammatory speeches, the former declaring that Pullman cars must be stopped at all hazards, mail cars or no mail cars.

No testimony of importance was offered in the afternoon. The government called eight witnesses who testified to the violent speeches of Vice President Howard at the meeting at Blue Island the night before the Rock Island men struck. The principal witness was John J. Hannahan, vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who is one of the defendants in the case. He testified to the neutral position maintained by the Brotherhood despite the repeated appeals of the A. R. U. that they declare in favor of the strike. At the conclusion of Mr. Hannahan's testimony the counsel for the government announced that his case would be nolle prossed unless further evidence against him was introduced.

Judge Long's Pension.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Judge Bradley, one of the justices of the district Supreme court, to-day rendered an opinion granting a mandamus to compel William Lochren, commissioner of pensions, to revoke his order reducing the pension of Judge Charles D. Long, of the Michigan Supreme court, from $72 to $50 per month. The opinion is similar to that delivered by Judge Bradley in the same case in January, 1892. A mandamus was then issued against the reduction of Judge Long's pension to $50 a month, but on account of an error in the proceedings and the act of Dec. 23, 1893, prescribing certain forms of notice in case of reduction, the pension had been restored and there remained no issue except that of costs. A little later a suit was brought in equity against the commissioner asking an injunction prohibiting the reduction of the pension in which the same law was involved. This case was also decided by Judge Cox in favor of Judge Long because the notice of reduction given was not 30 days, as required by law. In the matter of law, however, Judge Cox decided contrary to Judge Bradley's decision of last January.

On account of the technicality in the notice given the case was not clear enough to take to the court of appeals, and another petition for a writ of mandamus was filed.

This is the case in which Judge Bradley rendered his decision to-day.

NOT A HAPPY ONE.

Such is the Lot of the Brooklyn Street Car Magnate.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The strikers are playing a double game. Through counsel they have appealed to the Attorney-General to move against the Brooklyn Heights company to revoke the charter for failing to operate the road. Through the agency of lawless mobs they have continued cutting wires, assaulting non-union employees, blockading tracks and otherwise preventing the cars from operating. On the one hand they invoke the law; on the other they defy it even though there are 3000 troops here to aid the police in preserving order. Were the proceedings in the court brought by citizens acting in good faith for the benefit of the community the officers of the company would undoubtedly be uneasy as to the result. They now treat the matter lightly and will make answer that the very men who ask the aid of the law are themselves lawbreakers whose acts have made necessary the calling out of the National Guard.

The withdrawal of the First Brigade was followed by many small disturbances. President Lewis declared with much emphasis that it was a serious mistake to withdraw the brigade. He said that he had received anonymous information that if the remaining troops are disbanded, shed would break loose. He had a body guard of detectives about his person, and President Norton never moves without an armed guard at his side. On the other hand the Mayor, General McLeer and other officials believe that quiet is restored and turbulence at an end. Master Workman Connelly still insists that the strikers are not beaten. There are no signs of a break in their ranks. Only a few of them have made personal applications. The full tender of their services by Mr. Connelly was a move upon which to base an application for a new writ of mandamus. This was made against the Atlantic Avenue company to-day and was the first proceeding in court against that company. Similar steps are to follow against the Brooklyn, Queens' County and Suburban. The Brooklyn Heights company was served with informal notices in the mandamus proceedings against them. They have 20 days to answer. They have also to appear before the Attorney-General at Albany to-morrow in the application for action looking to the forfeiture of their charter. In addition to this warrants are to be applied for to-morrow before Justice Tighe for the arrest of officers of the line for violating the 10-hour law. One motorman has made affidavit that he was forced to work 14 hours and 6 minutes for the company.

Violation of the 10-hour law is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $500 for each offense, or imprisonment for three months. There are 1600 employees who threaten to bring action. Still further proceedings which are on the programme are suits by each ex-employe for the week's salary and suits for damages by merchants whose business has been prostrated.

While the strikers are pulling these strings to give trouble to the companies and to force them to surrender, there are other complications.

The board of aldermen are seeking for some means of demolishing the companies, the labor organization have decided not to ride in their cars, and the grand jury is looking into the loss of life and limb due to violations of the law regulating speed of cars, the board of arbitration has gone to Albany to report upon the causes of the strike and a new committee from the Legislature is on its way to investigate the whole matter. All in all the lot of the trolley magnate is not a happy one.

The companies made a good showing in the number of cars run and lines operated to-day. They have shown that all they need is time to engage and break in new men and protection for the men and property on the roads. Snow and cut wires in the early morning gave them some trouble, but by noon about two-thirds of the number of cars operated previous to the strike were in operation. Cars ran close to schedule or later at night than has been attempted in two weeks.

Only once to-day were the troops called out. At about 3 p. m. a gang of men placed a wagon on the track of the Fifth Avenue line at Twenty-first street and mobbed the crew of the first car which arrived. The policeman on the front platform was powerless. He whistled for help, however, and another officer notified the Twenty-third regiment boys at the stables of the line at Twenty-third street. The militiamen rushed to the rescue at double quick. The mob scattered in all directions. Lewis Grim, one of the men in the crowd attempted to remove the lever used by the motorman to turn on the current and was arrested.

There were many accidents to-day due to the inexperience of motormen.

Trolley car No. 1310 of the Kansey Street line ran into a coach at the corner of Fulton and Oxford streets at 3:30 p. m. Two ladies who were in the coach, the Misses Anderson, received contusions and suffered from the shock, and the driver, Henry Day, had his ribs fractured. The coach was damaged to the extent of $500. The motorman was arrested.

In the police courts to-day 32 men were arraigned charged with stone throwing, wire cutting, track obstructing, or otherwise interfering with trolley roads. They were all held for trial.

Will Not be Prime Minister.

Paris, Jan. 29.—Deputy DeDouville Maillefeu is dead.

NATURAL GAS.

A Largely Attended Meeting Last Evening.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Result of the Scientific Examination of the Colorado Springs Field—The Company Temporarily Organized—Report Approved.

One of the largest meetings of the kind ever held in this city was that at The Antlers pavilion last evening, to hear the report of the natural gas investigation committee. The importance to the city of the possible discoveries had awakened a wide interest which was intensified by the general understanding that the report of the committee of experts would be distinctly favorable to the project. Nearly 200 people were present when, in the absence of President Lunt, Secretary Buckman of the Chamber of Commerce called the meeting to order, and in a few words stated the object of the meeting, which was to listen to the report of the committee appointed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce some three weeks ago.

Professor Craigin of Colorado College read the report of the geologists, the field work having been done by Professors Craigin, Strieby and Stone. The report was as follows:

The Geologists' Report.

The geological examination made by this committee covered a tract of country extending from Colorado Springs to Monument park on the north; and from the upturned strata at the Garden of the Gods to Franceville on the east. The object of the investigation was to ascertain the stratigraphical conditions which prevail in this region, in so far as they might bear upon the question of the presence or absence of gas and oil in the underlying strata.

The results of the work done and the deductions from the data at hand—in which the committee unanimously concurred—may be briefly summed up in the following propositions:

1. In all the region examined the strata have a very uniform inclination or dip to the northeast.

2. There is no basin of synclinal in the underlying rocks, such as has been found at the Florence oil-field.

3. The wells at Colorado City prove that in some portions at least of the underlying shales there are accummulations of natural gas. It seems probable that the gas there found occurs in zones or lenses or pools, in the midst of the shales and that the texture of the shales in these places is more sandy and open, than the balance of the rock, thus permitting the possible accumulation of gas or oil.

4. The shales referred to are so dense and impermeable that there is probably no escape for gas or oil from the lenses surrounded by them. The pressure found in the lenses depends on the quantity of gas they hold. Water pressure probably will not force the gas or oil found in these reservoirs to the surface because there is no chance of ingress for water. Only gas pressure is there.

5. There is absolutely no evidence to show how large the lenses on pools may be—excepting that in the two wells already sunk a flow of gas was encountered at about the same stratigraphical level. This was the upper gas-bearing stratum. There may be two disconnected pools tapped by these wells but it is more probable that they enter the same lens.

6. The fact that the flow of gas is comparatively small in any of the lenses already pierced points to the conclusion that either the lenses are not very extensive, or that at the places in the lenses which the borings have traversed, the sandy shales are too dense to permit a rapid passage of the gas. This latter supposition agrees with the facts stated at the first meeting, that the gas-pressure rose after 24 hours to 150 pounds or more, or to double what it did after 12 hours.

7. The presence of the gas lenses already encountered gives a reasonable hope that other lenses, or possibly the same lenses at a different point, may be more open and permeable to gas and oil, and that they may be large in extent.

8. If lenses of this sort occur they most probably lie parallel to the general inclination of the shales. Therefore if these lenses contain both oil and gas, and are porous enough to permit the passage of them, the oil will be found in the lower or northeast portions, and gas will accumulate in the upper or southwest quarter.

9. In order to explore the shales by drilling it seems advisable to bore first to the south or southwest since less thickness of shales will have to be traversed and the cost will be less. If encouraged by the discovery of gas in that region it will be easy to obtain funds to try for oil, where the boring must be deeper, that is to the northeast or north.

10. It is desirable to find out whether the rocks beneath the Fort Pierre shales may not be more porous and so act as reservoirs for the gas and oils emanating from the shales. Hence either one of the Colorado City wells should be sunk to that horizon or one of the new wells should be continued to that depth.

11. It is possible that the strata may be more shattered and open at the point of greater flexture in the bend made to the westward where they rest upon the mountain flanks. Hence it would be desirable to sink a well somewhat west of the Colorado City borings.

There seems to be no clear evidence or a priori ground for supposing that coarse-grained lenses in the shales will be found in one locality rather than another. They may occur at Colorado City of west of it or east of it, or north of it or south. There may be some slight expectation that the westerly direction will be more favorable as being nearer a shore line or coast of the old Pike's Peak island, but even this advantage is of doubtful character in waters where so fine a deposit was in process of deposition.

13. Finally the committee believe that it would be unwise for the people of Colorado Springs to leave unsettled a question of so paramount importance to the growth and prosperity of the city although they wish it to be fully understood that they do not hold out any certain prospect of success.

Professor Stone was next called on by Mr. Buckman. He gave a short and interesting account of the natural methods of the formation of gas and oil and said that the necessary conditions existed in this vicinity. It only depended on the city as to whether a proper investigation should be made. In China it was the custom to wait until the natural advantages would bite the inhabitants before paying any attention to them, but if Colorado Springs was a progressive city it would investigate.

Mr. M. B. Scott of Wheeling, W. Va., a gentleman who has had much experience in such enterprises, said that he had come here from a distance of many hundred miles, drawn by an account of the discovery of gas at Colorado City. He considered the indications as most encouraging, and unless he was mistaken as to the character of this city and its people he believed that the proper steps towards development would be taken. In answer to a question he testified as to the comparative cleanliness and healthfulness of natural gas as a fuel, and the improvement which it has caused in eastern cities where it had been used. It was much cleaner and cheaper than coal.

Mr Henry C. Hall, of the sub-committee on organization then detailed the plan adopted by the committee as to the business arrangements. It has been decided to organize a development company with a capital stock of $100,000. Some 5000 or 10,000 shares of capital stock of this company are to be sold at par, for development purposes, and if oil or gas are found in paying quantities the plan contemplates the organization of a larger company with a capital large enough to handle the business. The stockholders of the original company would be entitled to a pro rata share in the stock of the larger company and in this way would receive an adequate return for their original investment. The company had been organized with members of the committee as directors and officers had been elected, but with the understanding that as soon as the necessary stock should be sold the affairs of the company would be given into the management of the stockholders. The only purpose for which stock would be sold would be for the expense of sinking the well. He referred briefly to the advantages which gas and oil would bring to this city, and pointed out the necessity that the matter should be controlled by those who had the welfare of the city at heart. If the citizens of Colorado Springs were in control there would be no offensive oil refineries or other unpleasant features but if the matter should get into the hands of outsiders they would not care about the damage done to the city as a residence spot and as a health resort.

Mr. V. Z. Reed said that the situation in regard to natural gas is now very like the situation was in regard to Cripple Creek some years ago. If gas should be found in paying quantities the benefits would be even greater than those which have come to us from mining. It would require not more than $10,000 to test the matter, and this sum would be well spent even if the search were unsuccessful.

Mr. McVay, who is sinking the well at Colorado City, spoke in relation to some practical features of the work. In the Colorado fields the producing wells were not less than one or more than seven miles from the foothills. He believed that the best chance for success lay to the east of the present wells in the Fountain valley.

Mr. J. E. McIntire then presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the report presented at this meeting by the committee with power to act appointed at the last meeting be and it hereby is accepted and adopted, the action reported approved and the committee discharged.

Resolved, further, That it is the sense of this meeting that the development company organized by said committee on behalf of the citizens of this city should receive the loyal encouragement, and where possible, the support by subscriptions to stock and otherwise, of those who believe that the natural resources in oil and gas of this region should be utilized for the benefit of its inhabitants without injury to Colorado Springs as a health resort and city of residence.

BOB MULLEN SHOOTS.

At a Miner in Cripple—There Was No Harm Done as He Missed His Aim.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, Jan. 28.—Deputy Sheriff Bob Mullen made a couple of attempts to shoot a miner named Tom Ward this evening but as the gun failed to go off at the first attempt and at the second, when it did go off, the bullet missed its aim, there was not much harm done, though it caused a good deal of excitement at the time.

The fracas happened at 7 o'clock, in front of the Silver State saloon on Bennett avenue. It seems that a few minutes before Bob Mullen met Martin Dean of Altman in company with two women, and he suggested that they should go into the saloon and take some refreshments. On entering the saloon they met Ward, who is a friend of Dean's, and the latter said to him: "Tom, let me introduce you to my friend, Bob Mullen." Ward answered that he did not care to make the acquaintance of a dirty cur, who had led the deputies onto Bull hill to fight the miners. Mullen made some sharp retort and Ward followed with a torrent of abuse, calling Mullen every name he could think of.

In the meantime another woman and Dean had gone into a wine room, and Mullen followed them, but soon came out again with a gun in his hand and walked up to Ward, who Mullen says, made a movement as though to draw his gun. The deputy sheriff then pulled the trigger of his revolver, but it failed to go off, and then he rushed at him and knocked him over the head with it. This scared Ward, who bolted for the door, but stumbled and fell. Just at this moment Mullen fired but missed his man. By this time a crowd had collected, and an officer took Ward in charge. Mullen took this opportunity to walk up to Ward and tell him not to be scared, as he did not intend to kill him, but remarked: "Do not try to run any sandy on me again." Ward is said to be working two leases in this locality, and to have lately sold a mining claim for $10,000, since when he has been drinking heavily. It is also said that when he is in his cups that he is liable to become abusive and aggressive, which is the probable cause of the trouble this evening.

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ANOTHER WAR.

Two States of Colombia are Now in Rebellion.

TOLIMA AND CUNDINARCA.

President Caro Thinks He Can Maintain the Supremacy of the Federal Government—The Situation in Mexico—Hope of Peace.

New York, Jan. 26.—The Tribune will say to-morrow:

A rebellion has broken out in the United States of Columbia, which is of such importance that the agents of New York merchants in that country have telegraphed orders to stop shipments of gold and cancelled all orders for the present. The revolution is the result of a long premeditated scheme against the government which first assumed definite form on the death of President Nunez.

On Friday the revolution broke out in Cundinamarca. Yesterday it had assumed such proportions that the entire nation was placed under martial law, and the national troops have started for the scene of rebellion. Bogota has been placed in a state of siege, as the revolutionists are said to be approaching the capital.

Dispatches received late yesterday afternoon in this city said the State of Tolima was also in revolt. Cundinamarca and Tolima are the two interior states of the republic. Yesterday the Governor of Popayan on the west coast telegraphed to the government of Panama saying all was quiet there, and received in reply a message saying that so far no disturbance had occurred in Panama. It is feared that the revolt may spread to Panama and the transit across the isthmus be interrupted. This would cripple the Pacific Mail and Columbian line of steamships and tie up the Panama railroad.

President Caro of Colombia telegraphed yesterday that he was able to subdue the revolution and that order would be restored in a few days.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Preparing for Battle but Still Hoping for Peace.

City of Mexico, Jan. 26.—The morning newspapers preserve strict silence as to the government's programme in the dispute with Guatamala. At the Department of State inquiries are met with absolute refusal to discuss the situation, although an official statement in the near future is hoped. Guatamala's reply to Mexico's final demands is still a cabinet secret, although numberless wild rumors as to its contents are spread hourly. Last night there was a report that Senor Mariscal of the foreign office had received notice from Guatamala that she was ready to grant Mexico's request to the frontier lands and to indemnify the country for the expense incurred incidentally to the dispute. To-day this report was denied officially.

An extra force of men worked in the citadel and arms factory all night. The Twenty-fifth infantry regiment is here preparing for heavy marching.

Financial Minister Limantour, whose influence is great, energetically opposes war with Guatamala, mainly on economic grounds. On the other hand, President Diaz's policy is very popular, and both state governments and private individuals offer help to such an extent that a war could be carried on cheaply. Gen. Agramonte, Col. W. J. Degress Col. R. C. Pate and other members of the G. A. R., offer their services to form a foreign battallion. War stories are constantly passing from the citadel to the depot, and important developments are hourly expected.

It is said, however, that Guatamala will withdraw her claim to the disputed territory if Mexico will forego indemnity. The report that the Rothschilds have offered President Barrios pecuniary assistance is discredited here. The ministerial organs to-night maintain absolute reticence as to the situation, and there is no inkling as to the tenor of Guatamala's reply.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Senate to-day adopted by a vote of 24 to 22 the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Vest (Dem.) for the resolution of Mr. Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska which favored the annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

The substitute is as follows:

"That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the efforts to establish Republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the absolute non-interference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government unawed and uninfluenced by foreign dictation.

"That the administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the American people."

Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Bates, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, George, Gibson, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Pasco, Pettigrew, Ransom, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Walsh—24.

Nays—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Higgins, Kyle, Mitchell of Oregon, Peffer, Platt, Pritchard, Proctor, Sherman, Stewart, Teller, Wolcott—22.

During the discussion on the Hawaiian matter there was quite a spirited denunciation on the part of Senators Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts and Frye (Rep.) of Maine of the newspaper charge that New England Senators were influenced in their course in favor of annexation by the fact that a large amount of Hawaiian bonds were held in New England which cost only 25 cents on the dollar and that annexation would immediately bring them to par. With a display of indignation, Mr. Frye charged that the information which formed the basis of the newspaper charge had been furnished by Mr. Mills, but when the Texas Senator just as indignantly contradicted that statement. Mr. Frye instantly withdrew it.

After the amendment had been adopted Mr. Teller, speaking to the resolution as amended said that the policy of the administration was not consistent with the latter part of the resolution that had not maintained a masterly inactivity but had sought to overthrow the established government. If the doctrine of non-intervention (which is praised in the resolution) was to be indorsed, then, said Mr. Teller, the President should be condemned for not following it. It was a farce to talk about this administration being impartial; every one knows it tried to destroy the government of the Hawaiian islands. For one, he was not willing to put on the records of the Senate such an absolute falsity and that was done when it passed the resolution, endorsing the alleged impartial course of the administration. The only reason why the deposed Queen was not restored to her old throne was the inability of President Cleveland to put her there. He did not believe that the Senators who voted for this resolution approved of the cowardly policy of the administration it sought to endorse.

When the hour of 2 o'clock came, the bankrutcy bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate and then informally laid aside.

Mr. Call (Dem.) of Florida speaking to a question of personal privilege denied certain publications in newspapers charging him with keeping public documents from the people of his State and disposing of them by sale to dealers in this city. Mr. Call said that if the Senate tolerated in the galleries the agents of great and corrupt syndicates men whose profession was falsehood, the end would soon come to the usefulness of this body.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire said he believed some notice ought to be taken of the positive assertions made by a newspaper reporter occupying a seat in the press gallery to the effect that Mr. Call had sold some of his public documents for money. If this was ignored then any assertion made might go unchallenged. He suggested not that the truth of the charge be investigated—but whether a correspondent has the right to thus abuse the privileges extended him by the courtesy of the Senate. Mr. Call said the Senate ought to brand as public and professional liars the men engaged in this business. No action was taken.

The last half hour of the day's session was occupied in the delivery of eulogies on the life and public character of the late Representative Charles O'Neill of Pennsylvania and at 3:20 the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House.

Some striking statements regarding the financial outlook of the national treasury were made in the House to-day by Chairman Wilson of the Committee on Ways and Means. They were uttered in the opening argument upon the bill to repeal the provision of the tariff act which imposes an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugars, molasses and syrups imported from countries which pay an export bounty on these articles. Mr. Wilson in the beginning had the correspondence between Secretary Gresham and the German ambassador relating to the protests by Germany against the adoption of the differential duty, and to the prohibition by Germany of American cattle and meat products.

The latter stated that the action of the German government in excluding American cattle and meat products was not intended to be retaliatory but was based exclusively upon sanitary grounds and that the United States was being treated exactly the same as all other countries in which diseased cattle are found.

Discussing the "favored nation" of commercial treaties, Mr. Wilson spoke of Attorney-General Olney's interpretation in opposition to that of Secretary Gresham's as an "obiter dictum." It was when he came to discuss the financial bearing of the bill that the chairman of the ways and means committee aroused the ironical laughter of Republicans and the enthusiasm of administration Democrats. He declared there was no danger that the treasury would default in the payment of the expenditures of the government; that it could under present conditions stand a deficit of $50,000,000 in receipts this year and still pay all obligations; that revenues were increasing and rapidly approaching a point where they would yield a surplus; and that the present tariff bill would provide sufficient revenues for all purposes. He advocated the repeal of the duty because it was right and just to do so, because it was a protective duty levied for the benefit of the sugar trusts and against the interests of the consumers; because it would relieve the irritation of foreign governments, and because the revenues arising from it were not needed.

Messrs. Meyer and Price of the Louisiana delegation, spoke in support of an amendment proposed by the former to increase the duty on raw sugar frm 40 to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Reed did not open the discussion for the Republicans, but Mr. Payne of New York came forward. This fact caused some speculation as to whether or not it meant that Mr. Reed intended to make Mr. Payne chairman of the Ways and Means committee, and the Republican leader on the floor in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Mr. Payne contended that the adoption of the differential duty was not in violation of treaty obligations and said that if such legislation were to be followed by a commercial war let the war come, but let Congress stand for the rights of the country under its treaties.

The last speaker was Mr. Warner (Dem.) of New York who argued that the duty sought to be repealed was not in any degree essential to the refiners of the country and that the trouble with the sugar planters of Louisiana was a reliance upon the stimulation of the tariff for the support of their business.

Before the repeal bill was taken up bills were passed granting rights of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories to the Gainesville, McAllister and St. Louis Railroad company, for two branh lines) and to the Oklahoma Central Railroad company and to establish special rules for the navigation of harbors and rivers.

The Senate was requested to return the Indian appropriation bill that certain clerical errors might be corrected.

The House adjourned at 5:10 p. m.

WAY PASS A BILL.

Some Chance That the Present Congress May Increase the Beer Tax.

Washington, Jan. 26.—There is a growing disposition in Congress in favor of an increase of the beer tax. So little of the session is now left that the chances of anything being done are greatly reduced, but if the sentiment had been as well developed six weeks ago the increase would be inevitable. Even now, if the Ways and Means committee were responsive to the sentiment of the House some legislation would come of it. If this committee would report a bill it would almost certainly go through both Houses. If the Senate had the Constitutional right to originate revenue measures a bill would be passed through that body in short order, and even as it is there is a possibility that one of the popgun bills may be taken up for the purpose of amending it with a provision for an increase of the beer tax.

This sentiment grows out of the consciousness that something must be done to save the Treasury from embarrassment, and the passage of a currency bill is a thing that cannot be accomplished. An increase of the revenues or an issue of bonds is all that is left. The Democrats are strongly prejudiced against authorizing any increase of the public debt, and would rather, if it has to come to that, have the Secretary of the Treasury act, as heretofore, upon his own responsibility.

A good many Democrats have been thinking that it would be good politics, in view of their own inability to accomplish anything, to let an extra session be called, with the prospect that the Republican House would be found to be as incapable of action on the currency question as is this. Since the plans of the Republicans have been disclosed, however, this feeling has changed. Since it has been discovered that there is a perfect agreement between all factions of the Republicans in the House and Senate—silver men and gold men agreeing—not to take up the currency question if an extra session is called, but simply to provide for additional revenue, and leave the money question until the regular session, the idea of having an extra session is not as popular with the Democrats. Many are saying that if the Republicans would, if called together early, confine themselves to providing for more revenue there would be no paralleling this session with the extra, and that they might as well prevent the call by passing a revenue measure at this session.

The Republicans have offered to help them pass a bill to increase the beer tax, or most any other tax they might decide on. It would be rather awkward, having refused this assistance, to have this and nothing else done at an extra session. Consequently, the cogitations over the question have become long and profound, and considerable talk about forcing action is being indulged in.

Seemingly the sentiment has developed too late, and the indisposition of the Ways and Means committee stands a barrier in the way, but there is a movement in favor of the additional beer tax, which may result in the passage of a bill at the last minute.

LIVING ON CORN MEAL.

Awful Destitution Now Existing in Phillips County.

Denver, Jan. 26.—Rev. W. E. Collett, pastor of the M. E. church at Holyoke, Colo., arrived in this city last night and is soliciting aid for the residents of Phillips county. Rev. Collet has been authorized by the County Commissioners and the aid committee to travel over the State and get what aid he could.

He reports that the people in Phillips county are in the most deplorable state and that starvation is staring them in the face.

Unless something is done very soon some of them will die of starvation. He says there are 150 families who, on account of the total failure of crops, have not had sufficient clothing to keep them warm during the whole winter.

There is one family of seven and none of them have had shoes or stockings all winter and have been living on corn meal for the past month. Another family of five have been living on popcorn for a week, but the popcorn ran out a few days ago and they were compelled to ask the County Commissioners for aid.

Most of the people are so ashamed of their poverty that they don't want to accept alms, and will refrain from telling the truth when asked as to their condition.

Phillips county is situated in the extreme northeastern part of the State and depends wholly on the agricultural products for its maintenance.

The drouth last year made the crop a complete failure, and since that time the people have been sorely in need of food and clothing. Rev. Collett says the county has paid $1,500 to the State for taxes and heretofore has been a good county, with the exception of one year, when only one-half a crop was raised, and he thinks the State should do something for it when the crop was an entire failure.

DE GIERS DEAD.

Czar Alexander's Prime Minister Follows His Master.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—M. DeGiers, minister of foreign affairs, is dead.

Nicholas Carlovitsch DeGiers was born on May 22, 1820. After passing through the course of science at the imperial lyceum of Czarskoe Selo, he entered the Asiatic department of the ministry of foreign affairs, being then 18 years of age. In 1841 he was attached to the Russian consulate in Moldavia, and in September, 1848, he was sent by imperial order to the headquarters of the Russian troops in Transylvania during the Hungarian campaign as a diplomatic official under commander-in-Chief Lueders. On his return from Transylvania in 1850 he was sent as first secretary of embassy to Constantinople. In December, 1875, he was appointed adjutant to the minister of foreign affairs and director of the Asiatic department with a seat in the senate. In 1878 the direction of foreign affairs was altogether confided to him during the absence of Prince Gortchakoff, and again in 1877, for seven months during the war with Turkey. While Prince Gorschakoff was attending the Berlin Congress, M. DeGiers for the third time took his place and as the imperial chancellor was never afterwards able to transact business for any long period, and was almost constantly abroad for the sake of his health. It may be said that from the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin, M. DeGiers was to all intents and purposes the sole guardian of the foreign affairs of Russia. In April, 1882, on the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff he was advanced to the post of minister of foreign affairs. As such he paid frequent visits of Prince Bismarck and attended the Czar at his interview with the German and Austrian emperors. M. DeGiers married the Princess Kantakuzeene, the niece of Prince Gortschakoff.

M. DeGiers was not a brilliant statesman, but a safe one, and as such was esteemed most highly by Emperor Alexander III. Se was known universally as a man of peace.

Sherwood Aldrich is back from camp once again and says that the Sacramento is looking just about the same as ever. The lessees have now about 40 tons of ore out and on Monday at the latest will make a 25-ton shipment to the smelters and send 25 tons to the mills. Both are expected to return good profits.

THE JAPAN LETTER.

FRESH IMPORTANCE ASSUMED BY THE EASTERN QUESTION.

England and Russia's Views Supposed to Harmonize—Trouble Expected in Macedonia—What its Effect Might Be—Other English News.

London, Jan. 26.—If certain Liberal newspapers which profess to be inspired are expressing the genuine designs of the government the eastern question is about to be revived in its most acute form. The true meaning of the recent persistent Armenian agitation is now becoming discussed in the bold assertions of these journals that the time is ripe for the ejection of the Turks from the European force. Viewing the subject in this light the present anti-Turkish crusade very clearly possesses a greater practical significance than was attached to the Bulgarian atrocities which yielded so much political capital to Mr. Gladstone nearly 20 years ago. The excitement of that period was fomented by the Liberals mainly with the object of embarrassing the government of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the coming movement is undoubtedly associated with a policy contemplating an Anglo-Russ entente. At any rate it appears to be directed toward preparing the public mind for some decided if not grand reversal of the English policy in the East.

The key to the Eastern position is not now Armenia, but Macedonia. As the plan is understood it is in Macedonia that mines are laid for an insurrection which it is intended shall involve Bulgaria, Servia and Greece in an active dispute for a division of the territory of Turkey in Europe, finally leading the great powers to intervene.

According to an article in the Speaker which is supposed to disseminate the ideas of the Liberal ministry, the Macedonian question will probably soon become a burning one and its solution will finally dispose of the rule of Islam in Europe. How much of Islam's dominion is to remain in the Asiatic territory of the Sultan will depend upon the action of the commander of the faithful toward Armenia. The correspondent of the same paper writes upon what he asserts is unquestionably authority, that the Sultan is aware of the fact that European statesmen are discussing the question as to the manner in which the territory of the Porte in Europe, including Constantinople, is to be partitioned among the powers, together with the oft-repeated question whether Austria shall be allowed to come to Salonica. He is also aware, according to this authority, that there is a revival of the questions as to how much of Macedonia and Thrace shall be given to Bulgaria, what proportion of Albania is to go to Servia, and what part shall fall into the possession of Greece. These are old questions and doubtless the Sultan so regards them, but all the same he is compelled to be alert even when a "chestnut" is sprung upon him for he can never tell whether or not it is loaded.

According to the programme the signal for an explosion is to be given in Macedonia by an uprising of the Christians there. The inhabitants of this faith are in a majority in that country, and besides they have friends close at hand who are ready to take their side in any contingency. It is assumed by the writer in the Speaker that the powers will not use force to prevent Bulgaria, Greece and Servia from taking part in a revolution in Macedonia, and these propositions put into the form of threats may be partly aimed at the Sultan in order to coerce him into assent to an Anglo-Russ policy in Armenia. Whether there is any good ground for this action on the assumption that there has been a wanton and wholesale slaughter of Christians in that province, it cannot be as yet definitely learned. The reports from that region are still as conflicting as ever and the means of obtaining information that can be relied upon quite as difficult as at the outset. Nevertheless there is every indication that a crisis of the greatest international importance is imminent, growing out of the present aspect of things in the East.

The Queen's speech to be delivered at the opening of the coming session of Parliament will be submitted to another cabinet council discussion before it is finally crafted. It is understood that the document will contain no surprises.

The newspapers generally mistook the references of Lord Rosebery in his speech at Cardiff last Friday to the question of "one man one vote," to mean that the government intended to introduce a bill providing for the payment of a salary to members of the House of Commons. This is an erroneous conclusion. A bill has already been drafted upon the lines of the premier's Cardiff speech which merely proposes to lessen the expenses of candidates for seats in Parliament by paying a part thereof out of the public funds. The rush om impecunious candidates upon the public funds is to be checked by a provision that the payment of such election expenses shall depend upon the candidate's polling a certain proportion of the votes cast. Failing to secure the stipulated number a candidate will receive no reimbursement.

The ministry and their adherents are displaying a rapidly increasing anxiety in regard to the government's majority in the next session of the House of Commons. The Redmondites have definitely declared that they will vote against the government in the division on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and six Liberals will be absent on account of illness. These latter are not paired and at the present moment the government whips are not able to rely upon a majority of more than eight.

Definite and reliable reports in financial circles are to the effect that agents from Washington are sounding the leading London bankers in regard to the new American loan. The Statistic says that negotiations have not yet actually begun, but it is regarded as probable that Mr. Cleveland will find that his government will be required to pay more than 3 per cent., and that as the prospect of continuous borrowing on the part of the Washington government presents itself some arrangement must be made to prevent the bonds from being sold to American bankers almost immediately. A European loan, says the Statistic, is certainly of greater benefit to the American government than borrowing at home. Nothing, it continues, can avail without a contraction of the currency.

The recent scandals in the Bank of England have led to private communications among English bankers with a view of promoting a bill to amend the charter of the bank which will give the government direction and control of the institution. Sir John Lubbock, Sir Samuel Montague and other equally well known and influential men, will be present at a general meeting of bank representatives to be held shortly with the object of discussing the situation.

The executive committee of the Conservative association proposes to distribute broadcast copies of the speeches of John Burns on the condition of labor in the United States as an offset to the prevailing spread of democratic principles in England. The Clarion, which is far and away the most widely circulated labor paper in England, says apropos of the speeches of the labor leader, that Burns has declared that Albert Edward, Limited, is infinitely preferable to Pullman, Carnegie Tammany and Co.

The agitation against the House of Lords has affected the Socialists very slightly. They declare themselves that it is better to be robbed by old gentlemanly dukes with the courtesy of ancient usage than to be garrotted by manherless brigands who have not yet outgrown the brutality of the mercenary baseness of their business.

SPRECKELS'S CASH.

A Rumor that He Furnished Arms to Hawaiian Rebels.

Washington, Jan. 24.-There is much interest manifested by Congressmen as to the source from which the Hawaiian royalists obtained the arms which were found in the possession of the native mob which sought to create a revolution. The reports have stated that 500 stand of modern arms and a field piece were landed on the island by a vessel which brought them from British Columbia. The report is current that these arms were purchased in Vancouver by Theophilus Davies, the guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, who is called by the royalists the heir to the Hawaiian throne. But, while Mr. Davies is a man of considerable means, he is not wealthy and is not likely, on his own account, to have made these purchases. He was quite liberal in spending money on behalf of his ward when he had the treasury of the deposed queen to draw upon. And his drafts were honored for his long journeys to Europe with the Princess, as the queen was able to constantly replenish her treasury by levies upon the lottery and opium rings and by other assessments which partook of the nature of blackmail. Moreover, Claus Spreckles, who practically owned the kingdom during the reign of the late deposed queen, generally kept the private purse of her dusky majesty well filled.

The fact has occurred to many, in considering the problem as to the source of money supply for the royalists, that the son of Claus Spreckles is reported to be engaged to this Princess Kaiulani. The interests of Claus Spreckles have been with the royalist party, and he has done his best to restore the queen and to discourage the republic. The story now is that it is the money of Claus Spreckles which has been expended to provide the royalist revolutionists with arms. If Spreckles owned the monarchy under the queen, much more might he hope to own it with Princess Kaiulani on the throne, and the wife of his son. Moreover, it is stated with confidence as a matter of reasonable belief, if not of positive proof, that the Hawaiian policy of the administration is the plan of Claus Spreckles; that it was adopted by Mr. Cleveland while he was yet President-elect, and before Walter Q. Gresham had been called to his cabinet, and that this Hawaiian intrigue is the result of some gigantic campaign operations, in which Claus Spreckles and some of the campaign managers were chief agents. Some of the friends of Secretary Gresham would be glad to believe this. This story is the gossip of the Republican cloak rooms, and references to it are very likely to be made in the forthcoming debates.

The New Land Register.

The State land board, consisting of Governor McIntire, Attorney General Carr, Secretary McGaffey and Superintendent of Public Instruction Mrs. Peavey, met at the Capitol building Monday and elected Norman H. Meldrum as register of the land board and Frank H. Wright as deputy. No better selections could be made. Norman H. Meldrum is a man well known in Colorado public life, and the State has no cleaner or better man for the place, while Frank Wright is a most excellent and competent man for the deputyship. There will be nothing to "explain away" when this board turns over its books to a successor, and Colorado may rest assured that the rotten work of the Childs administration is ended.—San Juan Prospector.

A Rather Extensive Programme.

For reform, for nobler and better manhood and womanhood, for the purity of the ballot and the elimination of party politics from municipal affairs, for the protection of young men and women from the snares and evils of civic life, for the destruction of gang and ring rule in the primaries, for all things that will tend to better and elevate the people and the home, and for the spreading of the gospel of equal suffrage in other States—these are to be the watchwords of the State Equal Suffrage association and its numerous auxiliary leagues for the coming year.—(Elbert County Tribune.

The Keystone Mining and Milling company have given three leases on two of its claims to some of the best mining men connected with Cripple Creek. The properties upon which the leases are given are the Panic and Cripple Creek lodes which adjoin the Longfellow. The recent strike in the Longfellow, Sacrements, Theresa and other claims has brought this locality into great prominence, and to show what a great demand there is to lease the ground it may be stated that the company has recently received no less than 19 applications from some of the best mining men in Cripple Creek. The names of the present lessees cannot yet be given. The royalties run from 15 to 35 per cent.

On Jan. 3, 1895, Dr. J. C. Tateman, J. E. Devy, J. B. Call, W. B. Jones D. B. Coe obtained a bond and lease on a patented claim, two miles north of Victor. To-day they have in a 10-foot shaft milling ore running $20 per ton. The ore body is as yet of unknown thickness, the shaft not touching either walls. This new strike lies south of the Summit and Deerhorn mines, and seems to be the continuation of these veins. The lessees have received propositions to buy. They decline to entertain any proposition for the present, as the showing is so prospectively good.

It is said that screened ore from the Elkton No. 2, on the Lawrence townsite, is being milled and pays. This mine has always been one of the most promising in that district and it is thought that it will make a mine one of these days.

THE BED TIME BANK

CLERK MARVIN SAYS HE ONLY BORROWED IT.

But It Belonged to the State and a Detective Had to Go After It—Further Developments of the Populist Methods. How the School Superintendent Kept Books.

Denver, Jan. 24.—To-day's Republican says: "Yesterday afternoon Secretary of State McGaffey recovered from ex-State Clerk Clint Marvin, a folding bed, a ten-foot pier mirror, seven oak chairs, a flat top oak desk, three rugs, four rolls of carpet, one wall clock and two stools. The property all belongs to the State and had been confiscated by Marvin while acting as store-keeper for McClees when secretary of state. McGaffey received intimation that Marvin had taken goods from the State store-house and sent County Detective De Lue to his rooms in Court Place to recover them. Marvin, who was in his room at the time, owned up to having the property, identified it, and graciously helped the officers load the furniture into the wagon which was to transfer it to the store rooms in the capitol building.

It is now known that much other valuable property of the State was taken away by members of the last administration before leaving office. Yesterday afternoon Secretary McGaffey conspicuously posted a notice "to whom it may concern," that all persons not in office having State typewriters must return them immediately. There are four missing, and they have each of them been traced to the clerks who had them last in charge.

Marvin claims he only borrowed the furniture, but his stories, for they are many, do not dove-tail. To the detectives he said he had borrowed the furniture early in the administration's career, and that he had intended to return it.

He was one of the very few administration clerks who held over under the new, and was only let out by Secretary McGaffey on Tuesday night. That he could not have "borrowed" the furniture long is apparent from the fact that the clock recovered from him was in McClees' office the day the departments moved from the Equitable building to the capitol, while all the rugs and carpets were on the floors. The desk was in his own office until the same transfer was made. Further and sensational developments are promised, but there is no possibility of the State recovering any of the $7,000 postage stamps which it bought but never used.

There is the cropping of a very ugly business in this discovery of stolen furniture. None of the old state house carpets can be found. All offices in the Equitable building were newly carpeted and none of these were taken to the capitol. The ther secretary of state was authorized to sell or store the property. None of these carpets can be found, and not a cent for the sale of any of them was ever turned over to the auditor or treasurer. Marvin stated last night that the deputy under McClees had sold some of the carpets. Henderson, who was McClees' deputy, could not be found to confirm or deny the story.

There was no surprise manifested about the discovery the detectives had made, and it was taken quite as a matter of course. At the time the State officers moved into the capitol The Republican published a statement that property was missing. This arose from ex-Attorney General Engley's trying to get a light for his desk. At the old quarters he had a handsome brass electrolier stand. When he got into the capitol the stand was missing. The general made a tour of every office in the building for the missing stand, which was a handsome affair, but was unable to locate it. The same article referred to mentioned that two desks had got lost in the removal of the land office. Yesterday when Egbert Johnson, the new appraiser, took possession he found that the desk of his predecessor had vanished.

To-day the State may come into possesion of the books which The Republican has repeatedly said it owned but did not possess. It is the custom of all school book publishing houses in the country to send to each head of State schools samples of their new issues. At the time Murray took office as Superintendent of Public Instruction there was a very fine library of school and text books in the office, left there by his predecessor. During his term of office this library was continually being added to. Some of the books were very valuable, and a set of Shakespeare may be mentioned, which, according to the list of the publishers, Minn & Co., cost $14 at wholesale. Shakespeare and all his contemporaries, even down to the first readers, have vanished, and the book case of the Superintendent of Public Instruction now has a most meager supply of school books, not an atlas in the entire collection while of the 10 or more handsome students' Bibles which once adorned the racks, like Callicotte's lone fish, "not one is left to tell the sad story." The detectives claim to know where these books went, and say they will recover them to-day.

Chunks of Wisdom.

Our problem is clearly to provide a revenue sufficient to pay the cost of government, so that we shall stop running deeper into debt, and secondly, so to reconstruct our monetary system that foreigners shall have full confidence in its soundness and stability. When they see reason to believe that the dollars called for by American securities—stocks, railway bonds and the like—are to go on meaning 100 cents each they will invest again, and then the gold will come back to us in settlement of the heavy trade balance in our favor.—(Pueblo Chieftain.

Satisfied with Lunt.

As has been expected for several days, Horace G. Lunt of Colorado Springs has been appointed as District Judge of El Paso county, under the law passed by the present legislature giving an additional Judge to this district. Mr. Lunt stands high in the estimation of the legal fraternity of this county and his appointment will no doubt give general satisfaction. It is to be hoped now that some of the many mining cases tied up on the court docket will now come to trial and the properties tied up in litigation freed from encumbrances so that work on them may be resumed.—(Cripple Creek Times.

Social Amenities.

There is much said against dancing by the churchmen of Cripple Creek, but The Journal cannot agree with them on all propositions advanced. With proper restrictions, and indulged in with moderation, dancing is commendable. It adds grace to movement, gives confidence in public, and is an accomplishment every lady in society should acquire.—(Cripple Creek Journal.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Governor's Prerogatives.

By MARY E. EARLE.

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Governor Brown's prerogatives were numerous and peculiar. Few governors could have exercised them without great remonstrance, but then few governors would have cared to exercise them. As a usual thing, a governor, however unscrupulous, holds himself above the temptations of a grocery store and scorns ordering his neighbors to deprive themselves of their old clothes on his behalf. But if Governor Brown had weaknesses to which other governors are not prone he was also exempt from many failings common to men of power. He was not given to wire pulling or nepotism or bribery, and the prerogatives he clung to were freely granted him by his people.

Freely granted? Indeed they were, freely and smilingly granted, by all of the old inhabitants of Newton and its vicinity. But there was one man who questioned them—a bustling northern man, who, after marrying a southern girl in the north and bringing her back to her old home, had awakened the whole county to stirring activity, making it a banner county of the new south as it had been of the old. This man could not understand the way in which the governor's wants were catered to. He found his way—but for untimely even he could not go so far as that—if he had been town marshal, for instance, the governor would have been arrested some day and put into any sort of custody where his various prerogatives would have been but a memory and a desire.

"There is a point where patience ceases to be a virtue," Mr. Adams was heard to say, "and I think this town has long passed that point in its treatment of that crazy old darky, Brown. No wonder your negroes are incapable and trifling when you all join in encouraging vagabondism and petty thieving in such a way. I can't understand it. Why, even my wife, one of the most sensible women I know, used to take my trousers, before they were half worn out, and give them to the governor. What's worse, once I caught her hanging a pair over the back garden fence, where they would be handy for him to steal. I had to put a stop altogether to his calling round our place."

"You seem to forget that your wife's father used to own him," said Raynes, the express agent.

"I don't see what difference that makes," Adams said.

"No, I suppose you don't, but your wife does," retorted Raynes. "Here the old fellow comes now," he added, "on time for the 4 o'clock train. Don't you know, Adams, that more people remember Newton for the governor's prayers than they do for your big shipments of beans and tomatoes?"

"What's that he's singing?" Adams asked, with a frown, ignoring the agent's question.

A noticeably tall, black negro was coming down the street. The long winter overcoat he wore would have been too warm for the sultry June weather had it not been torn and battered till the breeze ventilated it and fluttered its fragments like streamers, much to the delight of the four yelping dogs that capered around him, led by short strings. These were the governor's bodyguard, and he was seldom seen without them. The remains of a fur cap did its best to cover his gray wool, while what he would have called his shoes made no pretense of covering his [illegible] feet. He was singing at the top of his voice, but the barking of his dogs made it difficult to understand the words. Perhaps he realized this, for when he saw Mr. Adams in the group at the station he gave his followers a cuff that admonished them to silence.

"Miss Hallie Howard! Miss Hallie Howard! Lives on pound cake! Lives on pound cake! Goin' to heaven!" his stentorian voice rang out.

"Good news for you, Adams," laughed Montgomery Stuart, the next largest truck farmer to Adams, as he drove up. "The governor must have broken

Then he drew back.

quarantine and been at your house again. You might as well give up. You can't keep him away from Miss Hallie."

"Miss Hallie Howard! Miss Hallie Howard! Got a husband! Got a bad husband!" the governor kept on as he was pushing into the group.

"You're going to wait and pray for the train, aren't you, governor?" Raynes called out.

The old man halted.

"Bishop! Bishop! Bishop Brown!" he announced in deep staccato. "Not governor! Bishop! Bishop Brown!" He glanced around to note the effect of this statement on the crowd. Every one was smiling except Mr. Adams, "Miss Hallie's" bad husband, who looked annoyed and affected not to see the old man, whereupon the new made bishop advanced with a series of low bows and held out his hand to Mr. Adams in greeting.

"Take it and get rid of him," whispered Raynes good naturedly.

But Adams was angry and obstinately looked the other way. The old negro continued for a few moments to offer his hand with the most winsome smiles. Then he drew back and pointed his finger at Adams, convulsing himself with silent laughter. The crowd could not hold itself. It did not want to offend the leading man of the community, but it had to guffaw. Raynes and Montgomery Stuart were the only ones who kept their faces straight and went on talking.

The whistle of the incoming train soon made a diversion. It came sweeping along as if it had forgotten to stop, then slowed up suddenly, and the people streamed out. A stranger would have thought there was a surprising number of arrivals for so small a place, but the habitues of the platform knew that half these people had merely slipped off the train to hear the governor pray. Some traveling man had thrown him a coin already, and he had fallen on his knees, lifting his long bony hands and his resonant voice to heaven.

"What's he saying?" asked a man who had never seen the governor before.

"Ask him when he's done," said the man who had tossed the coin.

"It sounds like mighty earnest praying, but I can't make out a word of it except a 'Lord' now and then," said the new man, turning to some one else. "Can anybody understand him?"

"Nobody unless it's the Lord," responded the other. "But don't worry about what he's saying. Hear him and watch him, won't you? It's the best piece of show you'll ever get, and don't you forget it when he rises, hold it."

The old man's face worked with excitement. His voice rose entreatingly and fell to intonations of remorse, while his long hands reached farther and farther upward, grasping wildly at the air, as if he would seize the very garments of Deity.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor after the long pause in which several truckloads of fruit had been passed into the express car.

"Amen! Amen! Amen!" cried the governor, leaping to his feet. Then, with smiles and genuflections, he presented his tattered cap to all who had not prudently retreated.

"Now's your chance," the man who had given the first money said to the new man. "Ask him what he prayed about."

"I couldn't make out quite all you said, uncle," said the questioner, dropping a dime in the cap. "What were you praying for?"

"Praying to save you from the witches and the devil," answered the old man gladly. The gratified auditors, who had been expecting this explanation, gave a shout of laughter, in which the questioner joined as he hurried into the train.

As the crowd dispersed, Adams found himself standing by Mr. Hallam, the old Baptist minister, who had been listening in quiet amusement to the governor's prayer. Adams looked at him in surprise.

"You here, Mr. Hallam?" he said.

"Yes. Why not?" the old man asked, comprehending perfectly the reproach which Adams did not express. "It's a good thing once in awhile to see oneself as others see one. I've been told that the governor takes me for his model, but I tell Brother Parish I'm sure the old fellow has more the Methodist style."

Adams shook his shoulders impatiently. "Well," he said, "if you ministers don't mind being taken off like that, I suppose it would be officious for any one to interfere in your behalf."

"You've adopted our ways and converted us to yours until there's not much difference left between us," Mr. Hallam said, with a soothing laugh. "But there's one thing that marks you for a northerner yet, Mr. Adams, and that is the way you call our darkies to account as if they were white men. You'll learn in time that the best of them are not exactly responsible. As for the old governor, he has been crazy for years."

"You say they are not responsible, and yet you trust even the crazy ones at large."

"The governor is perfectly harmless, and in a certain way we are fond of him. Can't you see that as long as we have him about we are all of us kings, with him for fool? We don't mind if our dignity suffers a little. The old fellow is healthy for us. He is shrewd enough to hit all our weaknesses."

"It's very pleasant and kind to take that forbearing view of him," Adams said, "but I feel that the community will regret its course some day. He is untrustworthy, and he's likely at any time to make trouble either by unexpected violence or by pure lack of sense. Mrs. Adams thinks I'm hard hearted not to let him hang round our place any more since we've had the children, but I tell you I don't care to have him with them, and my mind's not easy while he's at large. I suppose I take him more seriously than other people do because he's so devoted to my family."

"I don't think you have cause to," said the minister. "Even if the governor were to grow violent—though he never will—he would not hurt a hair on your wife's head or touch the children. He would die like a dog for any of your father-in-law's people. I don't believe he would ever have gone crazy if the family had not broken up at the old gentleman's death. After Miss Hallie went north, sir, he just crawled into his cabin and grieved himself daft. His heart would have broken if his mind had not." Mr. Hallam checked himself suddenly. He was growing warm, and he remembered that he had said all this before. It had done no good, to be sure. Yet he felt that Adams was a kindly, well meaning man, whom it would be useless to offend, since, after all, he could not be expected to understand.

"It is queer, isn't it," the minister resumed, "that the body stands a broken mind so much better than a broken heart? A sad illustration of that came to me the other day. I was called to see a dying woman. She was dying of heartbreak, nothing else, and it was because her husband had gone insane. He, poor man, is hale and hearty, likely to live out his years, but the doctors say he is hopelessly mad."

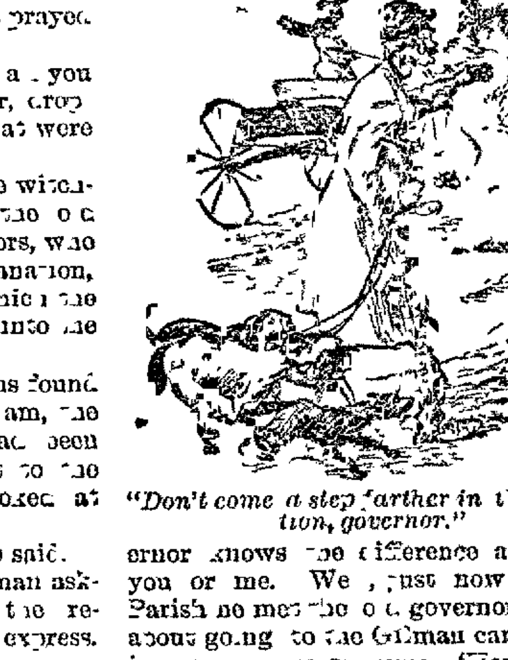
"I know who you mean—the Taylors," said Adams, and their talk drifted safely away from the governor, who in the meantime was wandering down the street, while the whole town might hear that he was on his way to a camp meeting then in progress in the next town south.

Just as the knot of people who had been waiting for the mail to be distributed scattered from the postoffice Adams hurried in. Mr. Hallam, in his privileged, elderly way, had delayed him after it was evident that the mail was open, and now Adams was eager to be getting home, for the afternoon was wearing late, and there were clouds gathering. He must stir his tomato pickers to get over the field as fast as possible, for fear the storm would catch him with ripe tomatoes on the vines. The talkative postmaster seemed to have been lying in wait for him, however.

"Heard the joke on Brother Parish?" he asked.

"No," said Adams brusquely.

"Well," said the postmaster in the exasperating tone of one who sets the leisurely enjoyment of his own story, "well, you know Brother Parish—only being stationed here last year—don't know the governor's ways very well, and don't like him, but he don't want to show it, so he's always trying to joke with him. Bless you, the old gov-



"Don't come a step farther in this direction, governor."

ernor knows the difference as well as you or me. Well, just now Brother Parish he met the old governor singing about going to the Gilman camp meeting, an he says to him: 'How's this, governor, going to a Methodist camp meeting? I thought you turned Baptist last week.' The old governor just says, 'See Marse Mont Stuart over there across the road?' An when Brother Parish said yes he says, 'Marse Mont Stuart got rich tending to his own business, an that's what I'm a-doing.' Some of the boys heard it an come right up to tell. It's pretty hard to get ahead of the old man, ain't it?"

"He's an old nuisance," said Adams, laughing slightly, but feeling more than ever that Newton was unpleasantly as well as dangerously dominated by Governor Brown.

On his way home, to add to his vexation, Adams came across the governor again. How the old man could have got so far north of town when he had lately heard his voice resounding so far down the south road was hard to understand. But it was useless to try to explain the governor's presence in one place or another. He knew all the short cuts and byways, and his long legs carried him so swiftly over the ground that sometimes his guard of dogs despaired and submitted to be dragged, fore legs in air, rather than to follow him at such a steady trot. People said that he brought news from the neighboring villages quicker than the telegraph could.

"Storm a-comin! Storm a-comin! Wild man loose! Wild man loose!" was the refrain he shouted as Adams passed. Adams, noticing an unusual eagerness in his manner, thought that the coming storm was exciting him dangerously and reined in his horse to say:

"Don't come a step farther in this direction, governor. You know I'll have you locked up if ever I catch you on my farm, and I'm going to be on the watch. Turn back, I tell you."

Adams' horse was a good one, and Adams pushed him to his best pace, yet they did not gain very fast on the governor, who, instead of turning back, was pressing forward almost at a run.

"Storm a-comin. Storm a-comin!" Adams kept hearing, and then more faintly: "Wild man loose! Wild man loo—oose!" until at last a hill rose behind him and shut out the sound.

The storm was coming fast. The whole sky was overcast, but full of dazzling, diffused light. Under its strange brightness the trees and grass, the green crops in the fields and even the brown earth seemed to shine with a yellowish luster of their own. Behind a broad stretch of forest that bordered one side of the road the clouds were gathering more densely, and one of them which showed above the tree tops was the only dark thing in the world. A moment after it first came in sight it was moving fast up the sky—a broad sinister bar of indigo, bordered with a lashing fringe of white.

Adams leaned forward, urging his horse into a run. The first gust of the wind rushed past him as he sprang down at his own gate, but he scarcely felt it, for there, running down the road through his orchard, came his wife screaming something he could not understand.

"The children! The children!" he heard as he hurried to meet her. "We've searched the whole place. Come back to the Taylor woods!"

Adams turned his horse and lifted his wife into the wagon.

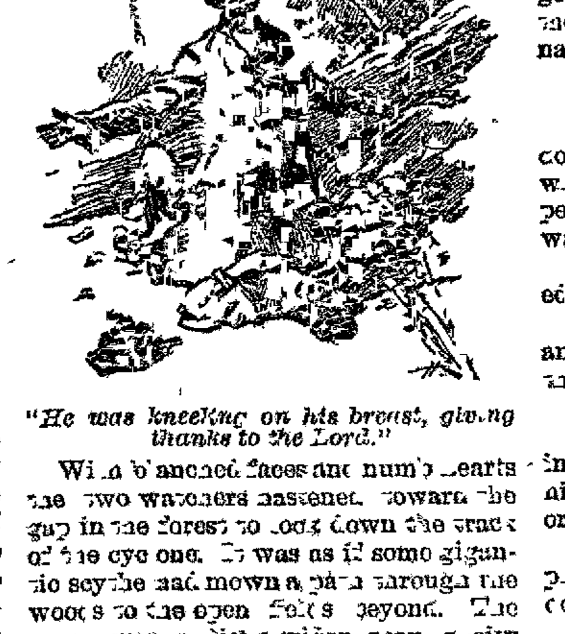
"How long ago?" he asked between his teeth.

"I don't know how long. I thought Mammy Jane had them, and she thought they were with me. When we missed them, we called the men, and we've searched high and low, through the orchards, everywhere. The only places mammy ever takes them to are Stuart's and the Taylor woods. I sent the men across lots to the woods, and mammy's gone to Stuart's. I thought perhaps they might have come this way to meet you."

The wind was upon them. In the open space that lay between their gate and the Taylor woods the unbroken strength of the gale almost lifted them from the wagon. Standing up for a moment to look around him, Adams saw his gang of workmen reach the edge of the woods, pause a moment, listening to the great roar through the trees, and then to a man turn and run back through the open toward the farm. He shouted fiercely at them, but the wind took the words from his mouth.

A moment more, and Adams was in the lee of the woods himself. He reined in his horse. In the apparent lull made by the shelter it was possible to think in spite of the turmoil among the branches. Husband and wife looked into each other's eyes despairingly. Only a miracle could guide them to their children through this wild storm, in which they could hardly catch the sound of their own voices. Yet they must search.

They jumped to the ground, but before they could enter the woods a strange rumbling, grinding sound rose above the roar of thrashing branches and creaking tree trunks. The new sound grew louder and more dreadful, until Adams and his wife clung close to each other in fear, while the frightened horse wheeled suddenly, leaped free from the harness and wagon and plunged wildly back over the road toward home. Then not a hundred feet from where the man and woman stood the solid ranks of the forest broke apart, gave way before a whirling blast of dust, broken branches and uprooted trees. They watched it march across the fields, dropping part of its burden as it went, only to gather up new victims in its terrific arms.



"He was kneeling on his breast, giving thanks to the Lord."

With blanched faces and numb hearts the two watchers hastened toward the gap in the forest to look down the track of the cyclone. It was as if some gigantic scythe had mown a path through the woods to the open fields beyond. The space was a little wider than a city street, but in it scarcely the semblance of a tree was left erect.

Down this wild road the father and mother started, peering under logs, clambering through tree tops, calling and listening with strained ears.

"Amen! Amen! Amen!" The words reached them faintly. "Get back, devil! Get back, devil! Amen! Amen!" until the old governor leaped out from the woods into the highroad of the storm. There was a screaming of shrill child voices and yelping of distracted dogs, but above it all, above even the governor's shouts and the rushing of the wind, there came a fierce howl as another figure burst through the underbrush close in the governor's track.

"Miss Hallie's children! Miss Hallie's children! Got 'em safe, Miss Hallie. Got 'em safe, Miss Hallie! Amen! O Lord, amen!" the old man shouted as he rushed along the mad course before him, deftly slipping under and past the obstructing branches and dodging from the grasp of the man behind, who was plunging straight through the jungle of roots and limbs, his garments shredded from him and his flesh torn.

On they came—the madman always within reach of the governor, always eluded by him—crawling under uplifted roots, vaulting over tree trunks, tearing aside the lowered curtains of vines, while far in the rear the governor's dogs whined piteously behind some barrier they could not scale.

"Got 'em safe, Miss Hallie! Got 'em safe, Miss Hallie!" the governor kept shouting, but where he had them the parents did not know until the old man bounded up to them, unbuttoned his long coat, dropped the children in their arms and faced his pursuer, beating him off with the great shattered branch of a tree. Then back they turned, the governor in chase, and when Adams looked up from his babies they were vanishing far down the narrow swath of the cyclone.

"I've never got it out of him yet," Adams often says. "He won't tell how he knew that Taylor had escaped from his keeper or that my children were in the woods. All he'll say is that it was Taylor's woods, and he knew Taylor wouldn't want any stray children there. I never heard any prayer that lifted me so straight to heaven as the governor's did when I caught up to him. He had that wild man down, and was kneeling on his breast, giving thanks to the Lord."

"What did he say, Adams?" Raynes, the express agent, likes to ask.

"If you don't know what the governor says when he prays, I can't tell you," Adams answers, "but it means enough to Miss Hallie and me for us to have the old man pray for us regularly once a day. Miss Hallie spoke once of omitting it when we had some northern friends visiting us, but I told her that to act as our chaplain was one of the governor's prerogatives."

THE END.

It Was Awful.

The writer can vouch for the authenticity of this story. In an eastern state there had been a series of barn burnings which had destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property. In some cases residences and stores had caught fire, and there was no end to the damage. Fine horses and vehicles, hay, grain of every sort and the tools and implements of property which are generally stored in barns all went.

The citizens of the little village were greatly incensed and left no means untried to catch the offender. Finally, during the thirteenth fire the guilty man and his confederate were caught. Popular indignation ran so high that had the crime occurred in Kentucky or the west the men would have been lynched, and, as popular novels say, "this story would never have been written." But they were thrown into jail to await trial. The day before the trial a prominent man called upon the chief offender's wife and found her crying bitterly.

He looked about in vain for some means of comforting her, but could only pat her on the shoulder and say:

"There, Mrs. S., don't take on so. Maybe they'll clear him," though down in his heart he hoped they wouldn't. But she only wailed louder.

"Oh, it isn't that! But to think Jim's to be tried tomorrow before a big crowd of people, and he hasn't got any stickpin for his necktie. He is awful proud, Jim is, and when he was arrested he told me to get him a stickpin if I could, but I haven't been able to save a cent. Oh, it's awful to be so poor."

And the kind hearted man actually took out a dollar and told her if she could find a stickpin for that price to get it for Jim to wear at court and save the family pride.—Indianapolis Journal.

Her Son Returned.

"Madam," he said as she held the door open a little way and asked him what he wanted, "perhaps it so happened years ago that you had a son wander away from the family fireside?"

"Yes, it did," she replied as she opened the door a little farther.

"He went out into the cold world and became a wanderer o'er the face of the earth?"

"Yes, he did."

"Days and weeks and months ran into years, and you heard no word of him? You knew not whether he lived or died?"

"As you say, I knew nothing," replied the woman as she stood in the door and looked fixedly at the tramp.

"Well, ma'am," he continued, "I don't want to raise any false hopes, but—but"—

"But you are just a little too late," she finished as he swallowed the lump in his throat and tried to wipe away a tear. "My wandering son returned about two hours ago and is now taking a soak in the bathtub. Had you called early this morning, you know"—

"Then the situation is filled?"

"It is."

"Just my luck, ma'am, but of course you are not to blame for it. I congratulate you and your wandering son and will bid you good day and try the family next door."—Detroit Free Press.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Rezin B Maxwell, by his certain deed of trust, dated May 15th, 1889, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 110, at page 413, conveyed to Kirk H Field trustee, the following described real estate situate lying and being in the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, to-wit

Southwest quarter, southwest quarter section two (sw sw 2) southeast quarter, southeast quarter section three (se. se 3), northeast quarter, northeast quarter section ten (ne ne 10) and northwest quarter, northwest quarter section eleven (nw. nw 11), all in township thirteen (13), south of range seventy-one (71), west of the sixth (6th) principal meridian In trust, to secure the payment of one promissory note or bond therein described, together with the interest thereon as provided for in said note and deed of trust, and, whereas, said Rezin B. Maxwell has made default in the payment of said note, and, whereas, said note has become due and payable; and, whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that if the said Kirk H Field, trustee, shall remove from said county or refuse to act, the then acting clerk of El Paso county, State of Colorado, shall thereupon become his successor to the title to said property, and the same become vested in him in trust for the purposes and objects of said deed of trust, with all the powers, duties and obligations thereof, and, whereas, the said Kirk H Field, trustee, has removed from said county and State and has refused to act in this behalf, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by said deed of trust, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, I, the undersigned now acting clerk of El Paso county, State of Colorado, as trustee, do hereby give notice that I will, on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, to satisfy said debt and interest and the costs of executing this trust

FRANK W HOWBERT,
County Clerk, El Paso County, Colorado, as Successor in Trust
A. I SMITH, Attorney
First publication Jan 24, 1895
Last publication Feb 21, 1895

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Elizabeth C Mason, deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth C Mason, late of the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the February term, on the fourth Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this 9th day of January, A D. 1895.

W B ST JOHN,
MARTHA CAMPBELL,
Executors
First insertion Jan. 17, 1895
Last insertion Feb 7, 1895

The Santa Fe are now running a special refrigerator car from California for the accommodation of less than carloads of perishable freight, making the trip in four days.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Thursday.

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Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Our highly valued contemporary, the Washington Star, contains an interesting article on the result of the late Senatorial elections in various States, considered in regard to their bearing on the Presidential aspirations of the three leading Republican candidates, Messrs. Harrison, Reed and McKinley. It estimates that Harrison's prospects are improved by the election of Mr. Elkins in West Virginia, and of General Sewell in New Jersey, because both of those men are friends of the ex-President, and both are well-known and very able organizers. The choice of Mr. Carter in Montana is also regarded as favorable to Mr. Harrison, for Mr. Carter was Harrison's selection for chairman of the national committee in 1892, and was in fact forced by him upon the committee, which wanted to re-elect Mr. Clarkson. Mr. Dolph of Oregon, and Mr. Warren of Wyoming, are also counted as Harrison men.

Those who are counted as "Reed men" among the newly elected Senators are all the New England Senators, and in addition, Mr. Burrows of Michigan, and Mr. Wolcott. Mr. Burrows has long been Mr. Reed's right-hand man in the House of Representatives, and naturally admires his friend, and believes in his genius and his practical ability. Mr. Wolcott is counted as a Reed man, we suppose, both because of his well-known hostility to Mr. Harrison, and because Mr. Reed has showed himself to be in advance of other eastern statesmen on the silver question.

Only one of the new Senators is claimed for Mr. McKinley—Mr. Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina. Mr. Pritchard is outspoken in his admiration for Mr. McKinley, and makes no secret of his desire to see him nominated in 1896.

Such speculations as these are of little value at the present time. Many things may happen between now and 1896. Even the leading issues may change somewhat in the relative degree of their importance. It must be remembered that while in Colorado there seems to be one issue which far overtops all the rest in importance, the nomination of a presidential candidate is made by delegates from all the States, and not all of them may take the same view of the relative importance of the different questions at issue. The session of the fifty-fourth Congress will develop new questions, or new variations of old questions.

Further, it is to be said that it is not any knot of Senators who are to make the nomination of the next Presidential candidate; it is the rank and file of the Republican party, all over the union. The great majority of the voters are waiting till 1896 to make up their minds who will be the best candidate to put in nomination at that time. It may be Reed, it may be McKinley, it may even be Harrison, although we doubt that; or it may be some man who has not yet become very prominent. When the time comes, the people will know whom they want.

The choice of these Senators is looked on as important in estimating the chances of possible nominees mainly because it is taken to be an indication of the feeling of the people of their several States in regard to the candidates; but we do not think that the preference of any one of them for any particular presidential candidate cut any figure in his election. Certainly it did not in this part of the world; and there were other considerations that led to the choice of the Senators who have been elected in all the other States.

At present it is impossible to forecast the action of the convention that will meet in the summer of 1896. Only one thing is reasonably sure: that candidate will be a representative Republican, will receive the united support of the Republican party, and will be elected.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The members of the House of Representatives of Colorado have been considering the question of the taxation of church property. The action finally taken was to provide for the taxation of all church buildings valued at more than $2,500, and of all parsonages and other church property.

The principle that should govern this matter of taxing church property is a simple one. In America, church and State are generally held to be entirely separate. In France, the different churches are subsidized by the State, just as the theaters are. In this State, an appropriation directly for the benefit of any particular church organization would be unconstitutional. Nevertheless, under the common practice all the churches have virtually received subsidies from the State, because their property has been exempt from taxation. As a matter of law and constitutional interpretation, it makes a difference whether the legislature appropriates directly so much money to each church, or whether it provides that each church shall keep a certain amount of money, in proportion to the value of the property it occupies and uses, instead of paying that money into the public treasury for taxes.

Legally and constitutionally, we say, there is a difference; but we are unable to see that there is a difference morally or practically. Here is a church building, for instance, which cost $25,000. The lot on which it stands is worth, at a fair valuation, $2,500. Suppose that all taxes, State, county and municipal, taken together, amount to 2 per cent. Here is a piece of property, which, counting its assessable valuation at one-third of its actual value, owes the state—using that word to mean all the constituted public authority—the sum of $183.33. The legislature says: "You need not pay that money; we will remit the debt, because you are a good organization, and are doing a useful work in the community." What practical or moral difference is there between that act and the actual appropriation of $183.33 to the use of that church corporation?

We all understand, of course, why the exemption from taxation has been made in the case of property belonging to the church: it is because the church is regarded as a useful and valuable institution, a conservator of public order, and a nursery of good citizenship. But if the church is to be exempted from taxation on its property on this account, what becomes of the American idea that the church and the State shall be divorced, and that no State aid should be given to ecclesiastical organizations as such?

We notice that in the debate on this subject in the House, some of the speakers attempted to put the exemption of church property on the same ground as the exemption of school property. That ground is untenable. The schools are supported by the public money, for the purpose of making good citizens of the children of all the people. There is no divorce between school and State—rather the closest union. The same principle applies to State institutions of all kinds. The State does not tax the property of the School for the Deaf and Blind, because that property is the property of the State; and it would simply be taking money out of the State's pocket with one hand, to put it back with the other. The principle is simple: all those institutions which are supported by public taxation should be exempt from the payment of taxes; all those institutions which it is thought best not to maintain in part at the public expense should pay taxes on their property, just as private individuals and corporations do.

The exemption of church property from taxation seems to be a relic of the time when the church was supported by the State, as the Anglican church still is in England, and one branch of the Presbyterian church still is in Scotland, and as Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Mohammedan places of worship are partly supported by the public treasury of France. We have ceased to make direct appropriations for religious purposes from our public treasury—except in the notable instance of the sectarian schools for the education of Indian children—but we still make virtual appropriations for the support of the churches by remitting the taxes which if the State did not subsidize them they would be obliged to pay. And it is worthy of note that these virtual appropriations have been larger, in proportion to the wealth of the church corporations concerned. A poor, struggling little church whose property is worth only $2,500 has received from the State in the remission of its taxes just one-tenth of the sum which has been received by the wealthier corporation whose property is worth $25,000. This particular injustice, if the present bill is passed, will now have been done away with by the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Collais, exempting $2,500 worth of church property.

If it is the American idea that church and State shall be entirely separate, and no appropriations shall be made by the state for the supply of religion, but that the support of religion shall be left wholly to voluntary action; then we can see no ground on which the exemption of church property from taxation can be defended.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND HUSTLING.

There are opportunities now before Colorado Springs for growth and prosperity such as are not enjoyed by another city in the State. The next few months will tell the story whether Colorado Springs is going to be a big city, or whether some town like Florence, with lesser natural advantages but with more energy, is going to step in, as Denver once before did, between us and our natural heritages, and benefit by those gifts of which we were not active and knowing enough to take advantage. It is not enough that Colorado Springs should possess exceptional advantages of climate and surroundings and that much should have been done already to make life comfortable and safe here; it is not enough that the greatest gold camp on earth should have been found within a few miles. What is necessary above all else is that spirit of enterprise and sagacity, of willingness to work and spend money for public ends, of the ability and disposition to "hustle" which has made a success of every city that has been a success since Chicago first set her great example to the world.

Just at present the thing that most pressingly requires action is the determination of the extent and productiveness of the Colorado Springs natural gas and oil field, which has been already opened at Colorado City. For the past three weeks a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce has been investigating the matter, and they have secured the services of the best experts to be had, among others of Professors Sadler, Stone, Strieby and Craigin, of Mr. McVey and Mr. Justus, the oil experts. Tomorrow evening the committee will make their report to a public meeting of all citizens of Colorado Springs, called by the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting is not for intending subscribers to the stock of the Colorado Springs Natural Gas company, it is not exclusively for members of the Chamber of Commerce; it is for everybody whom the report on the Colorado Springs gas field concerns, and that is everybody in Colorado Springs; it is for everybody who is interested in the development of this most important of our natural resources, and that ought to be everybody now living within the city.

IS THE INCOME TAX UNIFORM?

The usual ground of objection to the income tax in this country has been that it is in contravention of that provision of the constitution which requires that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their population. This ground has been held untenable by the Supreme court, on the ground that the income tax is not within the meaning of the constitutional prohibition. But there is another provision of the constitution, which has never been passed upon by the Supreme court as it applies to an income tax, which seems to be applicable to the particular income tax law which this Congress has framed.

The argument is this: either the income tax is a direct tax, or it is an impost, excise or duty. Let it be granted that it is not a direct tax; then it follows that it must be the other. But the constitution provides that "all imposts, excises and duties shall be uniform throughout the United States."

If the tax is uniform, all incomes are affected by the same rule. There may be a reasonable exemption, but outside of that exemption, all incomes must be treated alike, if the act is unconstitutional.

There are at least five respects in which the present law is not uniform, even in regard to the incomes above $4000 a year, which are those incomes which the law professes to tax.

1. While the act professes to exempt all incomes under $4000 a year, yet if a citizen has an income of $4000 or less, which is derived from corporate shares, there is no exemption at all, for the law requires the tax to be levied on its shares by the corporation before it pays its dividends to the shareholders. In this respect, then, the operation of the tax is not uniform.

2. If several persons, each having a taxable income, happen to live together as one family, they are jointly entitled to but one exemption of $4000, instead of $4000 on each income. Here again is want of uniformity.

3. The salaries due to State, county or municipal officers are exempt from the payment of the income tax.

4. All corporations or associations for charitable, religious, educational or beneficial purposes, all building and loan associations which loan to their shareholders only, and a large class of insurance companies and savings institutions are exempted from payment of the income tax.

5. The income on certain United States bonds is exempt from the tax. If it be urged that the United States could not repudiate its contract with bondholders that their bonds should be free of tax, it is a sufficient answer to say that the Constitution requires a uniform tax on incomes, and if it exonerates one person from the payment of the tax, it thereby releases all.

The income tax is only part of a voluminous revenue law; and it is entirely possible for a law to be unconstitutional in part, and valid as to the remainder. The declaration as to the unconstitutionality of the income tax sections, therefore, would not affect the validity of the rest of the law, which relates to other matters. But all the sections relating to the income tax are honeycombed with the want of uniformity, and it will be impossible to enforce those sections at all if it be shown to the satisfaction of the proper court that the tax, as laid, is not uniform within the meaning of the constitution.

This is a point that was not raised at all in connection with the income tax that was levied during the war, for that tax was laid on all incomes, and was uniform in its provisions. This is the point which is raised, as we understand it, in the suit brought by Mr. Hyde against the Continental Trust company, to which reference has already been made in these columns. The point is one which has never yet been adjudicated by the Supreme court, and it would seem that that court undoubtedly has jurisdiction; and there is reason to believe that the case will reach it before very long.

In the meantime, as the case has already been begun which will test the matter in the courts, it will be well for all persons whose incomes are over the prescribed limit, and for all institutions to which the provisions of the act apply, to comply with its requirements, and pay their taxes.

PECULIAR PREACHING.

That The Gazette was not over severe in its criticism of Rev. Mr. Coyle, published on the occasion of his examination before the council of Congregational Churches, is shown conclusively by the sermon which that gentleman preached in the pulpit of the First Congregational Church, and which was evidently composed for the purpose of justifying his use of the word "anarchist" as applied to Jesus Christ. The kerne of Mr. Coyle's defense, if it may be so called, is found in the following paragraph:

"If to us the cross has ceased to convey an idea of shame, if we make an ornament of it and wear it in jewelry, if taking it up means the trifling inconveniences of going to meeting or saying a verse when there, then it is high time that we found out what is its nearest modern synonym, the one which is used when the hatred of successful oppression or contented success, or narrow bigotry is determined to classify the reformer with the criminal, and we should use that word to reinterpret to this forgetful generation the meaning which "the cross" once had. If "the cross" fails any longer to express the fact that Jesus was numbered with the transgressors then we must find another word; and the right word is precisely the word that is to-day applied to the most feared, despised, hated and thoroughly outlawed of both reformers and criminals. To use any weaker term is to misclass Jesus. To wait until that term had ceased to be one of opprobrium—as the term 'abolitionist' has ceased to express contempt—would be to let the time to speak go by.

"Now there is a word which is used discriminately to-day of the worst criminal and the most hated reformer. It is applied to the one as about as frequently as to the other. When the Governor of Nebraska applied it to Dr. Herron no one imagined that he thought Dr. Herron a criminal, either actual or potential. What the Governor meant was that the Doctor was an object of more hatred than he could express, more, in fact, than he could feel toward a criminal. In Europe repressive legislation, as in this country, would be repressive sentiment, is directed with equal and indiscriminate animosity against both the reformer and the criminal. It will never be so here or in England, but on the continent of Europe it is rapidly coming about that one who attempts to exercise the freedom of Christ will be literally shut up with criminals and known by a number.

"This condition of things is the nearest modern analogue to that which crucified Jesus between two thieves, and the word which is thus used to classify together the reformer and the criminal is the word, and the only suitable word to express in modern language that fact concerning Jesus, which used to be expressed by calling him 'the crucified One.'"

The fallacy of Mr. Coyle's position is it appears very simple. What he shows very plainly in his sermon is that it is no crime to be "numbered with" the transgressors, and that it is not moral guilt to be called an Anarchist. It may be quite true that we can more nearly express the attitude of the Jewish mind towards the Christ by saying that he was regarded as an Anarchist, than in any other way. But Mr. Coyle himself said that Christ was an Anarchist, "the most sublime Anarchist" in that he established a new order of things. Mr. Coyle did not say that "He was numbered with the transgressors," he did say that according to all the standards of civilized man, he was a transgressor.

Furthermore, if Christ established a new order, according to Mr. Coyle himself, then there is in modern society and in modern institutions of government at least a fair leaven of the Christ spirit and what Mr. Coyle calls "the Christ force." But the Anarchist aims not at the overthrow of the government alone. He aims his bitterest words and his deadliest weapons at the church, at the home, at the laws which are the guarantee of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, at the moral standards which are the only basis for the moral progress of mankind. To say that Christ was an Anarchist is to say that he aimed at the overthrow of all governments including all those which may be wholly or in part based upon that new order of things which Christ himself established.

We are well aware that the congregation which gathered in the First Congregational Church in Denver under the leadership of Reverend Myron Reed was a peculiar one. Only peculiar people could stand that kind of preaching, and a course of Myron Reed's sermons was not calculated to soften religious eccentricities. It may be that Mr. Coyle's sermons are of the only class which will do that people any good, but if so, they should be regarded by the public as desperate remedies, adapted to the cure of a desperate condition, and not at all intended for public distribution and consumption.

THE STATUS OF HAWAII.

By a strict party vote, in a Senate of only forty-six members, a resolution has been passed in the United States Senate commencing the course of the administration in Hawaii. By voting for this resolution, the Democratic majority in Congress have put themselves on record in a way which we do not think will conduce to the further success of their party; but that is their own affair. We are glad to see that on this resolution the Colorado Senators voted with their party.

The three or four newspapers of the country which have attempted to defend the Hawaiian policy of the administration, like the New York Times and the Baltimore Sun, do so on the ground that the Hawaiian islands are a foreign country, with which we have no other relations than we have with any other foreign country, such as Madagascar, or Turkey. The same view seems to be taken by the Democratic Senators who have endorsed Mr. Cleveland. They say that this country has no interest whether the present government in Hawaii is kept up or put down; that if the British want to acquire the islands, by the process of cession or military occupation, it is none of our business; and that all we ought to do is to let Hawaii severely alone.

With this view we cannot agree.

The great majority of the property in Hawaii is owned by citizens of the United States. The great majority of the intelligent and respectable citizens of Hawaii are Americans, some by birth, all by tradition and instinct. They are desirous of being annexed to this country. A President of the United States has recommended that her desire be gratified. The Senate of the United States has had before it a treaty providing for annexation, and would probably have ratified it if it had not been withdrawn by Mr. Cleveland. Hawaii is of vital importance to this country. The power that holds it controls the commerce of the Pacific, if that power be one of considerable strength. If we do not take it, or at least uphold the hands of the present government, which is friendly to the United States, it will take the hands either of Great Britain or of Japan. For many years we have asserted and maintained a sort of protectorate over the islands, and our right has been recognized by other powers. They cannot cede any part of their territory without our consent. Our Senate has within a year warned all other countries that the seizure or occupation of the islands by any other power would not be viewed with indifference by the government of the United States.

These being the facts, it is idle and useless to contend that we have no more interest in Hawaii than we have, for instance, in Madagascar. The Democrats in the Senate have simply stultified themselves in adopting the resolution endorsing the policy of the administration.

SHALL WE RETAIN OUR RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The thirty days within which any bill which is to become a law at this session of the legislature must be introduced are almost up, and if any new measure is to be offered in regard to the change in the law relating to cities of the first class, it must be offered promptly. It is high time that we were finding out "where we are at."

As we have already stated, the burden of proof lies upon those who desire to change the law in accordance with whose provisions this will become a city of the first class after the taking of the census next summer. On the merits of the case, no argument worthy of consideration has been adduced. But there is a side issue, to which we referred yesterday, which complicates the situation considerably, and which presents features of much difficulty.

A bill has been introduced—by Senator Gordon, we believe—which is meant to apply to Pueblo alone, that being now the only city of the first class in the State, since Denver is governed under the provisions of a special charter. By the terms of this bill, which we understand has a very strong support, and is not unlikely to pass, the government of cities of the first class is taken partly out of the hands of the people, and is vested in three trustees, one of whom is to be appointed by the Governor. If this bill becomes a law, and the other bill which raises the limit of population for cities of the first class from 15,000 to 25,000 does not become a law, then the government of Colorado Springs will vest in a committee of three trustees, and the Board of Aldermen will be abolished.

By its action on Monday evening, our Board of Aldermen has declared its sentiment in favor of this place becoming a city of the first class. Unless something is done to prevent it, the Aldermen are very likely to be legislated out of office.

It is as certain as anything can well be, that we do not want this city governed by a Board of Trustees. The people of Colorado Springs are entirely capable of governing themselves through a Board of Aldermen elected by the people, and a Mayor and other city officers elected in the same way. The people of Pueblo may be incapable of self-government, but that is no reason why we should be deprived of the privilege of home rule. The legislature cannot pass a law applying directly to Pueblo; the law must be general in its terms, and apply to all cities of the class in which Pueblo is. This is required by the constitution of the State.

The situation seems to be a serious one. What are our citizens going to do about it?

It seems to us that our representatives in the legislature should be informed at once, and in a manner as authoritative as possible, that this city wants to be a city of the first class, in accord with the present law; and also that this city wants to retain the right of self-government, through its own elected officers.

We are sorry for the plight of our friends in Pueblo, and that they cannot trust the majority of their voters to elect a city government which will be honest and efficient; but we protest against the passage of any law that will deprive us of our rights. We do not believe, either, in abandoning the principle of home rule for cities just because one city has found that home rule is costly. It is against all American ideas and principles to confess that the majority is unfit to rule. What the people of Pueblo should do is to get a majority on the side of reform in their own city. A good many cities have suffered from the domination of the wrong class in their local politics; we have heard of such things in New York and Philadelphia, and other cities as large as Pueblo. They have got relief, but it has not been from the outside; it has been by awakening the conscience and the good sense of the people, and choosing at the polls men who will conduct their city governments honestly.

Within a week this matter must be decided. It is time for the people of this city to make known their wishes in no uncertain terms.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

The message of the President, which we printed in full yesterday morning, is devoted to one subject only—the need of legislation which shall stop the drain of gold which has been going on now for a year. It is a better message than Mr. Cleveland is accustomed to write, because it is clearer, and the tone of it is neither dictatorial nor querulous. The President urges the Congress to drop party differences, and endeavor to unite upon some measure which will tide the country over this period of peril. This part of the message is very well written; and notwithstanding all that has occurred of late to shake the public confidence in the good faith and honesty of purpose of the President, it should make a good impression upon the Congress and upon the country.

As to the suggestions which are offered in the message, they are not so definite as the statement of facts by which they are accompanied. In one point, however, the message is definite enough; it alleges that the only way left open to the government of procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. To meet the immediate emergency, that is probably true. The real root of the difficulty—the insane provisions of the present tariff—cannot now be reached. When the incoming Congress meets, that can be attended to; but for the present it seems that the only way to relieve the government is to authorize the issue of more bonds, and to make provision, possibly, for the cancellation of the evidences of indebtedness as they come in, upon which the bankers who have been shipping gold out of the country have been enabled to procure it from the sub-treasuries.

It has become the fashion in this State to regard John Sherman as a visible incarnation of the author of all evil, and to believe that any measure which he offers is "ipso facto" bad, and to be opposed. This attitude seems to us to be foolish. Any measure submitted by Senator Sherman is to be considered on its merits like any other measure. So far as we have been able to examine the various measures now before the Congress for meeting the present emergency, the one proposed by him seems to be about the least obnoxious to criticism. It recognizes the present emergency as merely temporary, and provides for the issue of three per cent. bonds to meet it. In most respects, it agrees fairly well with the specifications laid down by Mr. Cleveland as desirable in the issue of new bonds.

The question now before Congress is the practical one of providing a measure that will enable the government to pay its current expenses and maintain its credit. There is no possibility now of passing any bill which will remedy the causes which have brought on the trouble. That would require a revision of the tariff, which is a long and difficult undertaking, not to be thought of at this stage of the session. There is nothing but a choice of evils open at present. If proper authority is not given to the President to issue new bonds, he will issue more of the same kind as he has issued twice already, bearing five per cent. interest. So long as there will be more bonds anyhow, we might better have a three per cent. bond, authorized by the Congress, than a five per cent. bond, for which the authority rests on an old statute passed to meet an emergency which no longer exists.

We do not lose sight at all of the fact that it is the Democratic party which has got the government into this hole, and that the Democratic party ought to get us out of it; but we realize also the fact that the Democratic party, by itself, is incapable of getting out of the hole without Republican assistance. If it were only the Democratic party that was in the hole, that would not lay any duty upon Republicans; but it is the country that is in the hole, and for the honor and credit of the country—not for the purpose of helping the Democracy—the Republicans ought to help in doing something which will rescue the government from the consequences of Democratic stupidity, ignorance, and incapability.

But what of silver; it has not been mentioned in the discussion? This is not the time to urge the passage of a comprehensive financial measure, which would put silver where it ought to be. No such measure could at this time receive proper consideration. Whatever legislation is now enacted will be recognized as merely temporary.

The march of events is rapidly convincing thinking men, all over the world, that silver must be recognized. In the next Congress, the question can receive the treatment to which it is entitled. The friends of silver can gain nothing at this time from factious opposition to all measures which do not properly recognize that metal. They will be in a better position when the proper time comes for the careful discussion of the financial question, if they allow some bill to be passed now, which answers to the President's suggestion, leaving it clearly understood that the action taken at this time is no precedent at all, and is merely to tide over the existing emergency.

The Brooklyn strike is about over, and the companies seem to have been able to obtain enough men, including a good many of those who went out on strike, to manage their cars. This result was inevitable from the time when the strikers began to use violence. Public sympathy was with them when the question was one of hours and wages; but as soon as they made the question one of the preservation of order or the tolerance of anarchy and violence, then public sentiment turned against them.

A telegram has been received at Washington from Captain Creswell, of the cruiser Atlanta, reporting that a revolution has broken out in Colombia; and Secretary Herbert at once gave orders that one of the cruisers should proceed to the nearest point. This is in startling contrast to the action of the administration in the case of Hawaii.

The dispute between Mexico and Guatemala is over a piece of territory which seems to have belonged to Mexico, but which Guatemala ordered her officials to take over. We understand that the people in the disputed district are Mexicans, and we do not see how Mexico, if the facts are as we understand them, can consent to allow the United States government to determine the question whether the territory in dispute belongs to her or not. We hope, however, that concessions may be made by the government of Guatemala which will lead to a peaceful solution of the difficulty, even yet.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS............Mining Editor

SILVER .....8 .59¾ LEAD..........$3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 29.—Anaconda was again the most prominent stock on the list and was selling very briskly at advanced figures. An attempt was made this morning to lower the selling price but it ended in failure and the only result was that the stock was badly wanted at 35½ at the end of the call. Union was not quite so strong but the slight decrease in price was taken advantage of by many, which caused the price to stiffen towards the close. The activity in it made it the busiest stock of the morning. Mollie Gibson is in about the same position as yesterday—perhaps just a little stronger—caused by a few buying orders. Portland is by far the strongest stock on the list. The only sale in it this morning was at 51 and it was a long time before an offer of any kind was made. It now stands at 51 bid and 55 asked. The morning was a very busy one but, taken all round, prices were not quite so strong as yesterday.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Alamo	1	1¾	......
Anaconda	35½	36	8000
Argentum-Juniata	83	88	700
Bob Lee	040	055	4000
Consolidated	1⅜	1⅞	......
C. O. D.	2¾	3½	......
Creede & Cripple Creek	1½	1¾	550
Franklin	060	065	......
Fanny Rawlings	5⅞	6	2000
Gold and Globe	5	5¾	......
Golden Age	060	080	......
Isabella	12¾	13½	......
Mt. Rosa	2½	2¾	......
Mollie Gibson	1.08	1.12½	700
Pharmacist	4⅞	5	......
Portland	51	55	500
Specimen	2	2⅛	......
Summit	7½	12	......
Union	8¾	8⅞	14900
Work	2⅝	2¾	3000

Second Call.

Business was again very bright at the second call with Anaconda and Portland higher in price than ever. Anaconda started out to sell at 35 and gradually rose in price. When the 40 mark was reached the sellers suddenly became buyers and buyers sellers. A good deal of the stock changed hands at this figure and at one time it went up as high as 41½. Though it is evident that there is a good deal more wanted at 40 that price was not bid at the close of the call though there was some offered at that figure. Mollie Gibson and Union were both busy, the Silver somewhere below the $1.10 mark and Union at 8¾; Portland continues to rise rapidly in price though some sort of a resting place seems to have been reached now around the 55 mark. The sales this afternoon were made at from 53 to 55. The total sales for the day were 56,198.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Alamo	....	....	......
Anaconda	39½	40	6998
Argentum-Juniata	80	85	100
Bob Lee	045	060	......
Consolidated	1⅝	1⅞	......
C. O. D.	2¼	5	......
Creede & Cripple Creek	1½	1¾	......
Franklin	050	1	......
Fanny Rawlings	5½	....	1000
Gold and Globe	4⅞	5⅝	......
Golden Age	070	080	......
Isabella	12¾	....	850
Mt. Rosa	2½	3	......
Mollie Gibson	1.09	1.10	2400
Pharmacist	4¾	5	2000
Portland	54½	58	1900
Specimen	....	2¼	......
Summit	8	....	......
Union	8¾	8⅞	4500
Work	2⅝	2¾	500

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: Anaconda, 1500 at 35½, 600 at 35, 4000 at 34, 1500 at 33¾, 1000 at 33½; A. J., 300 at 85 and 4000 at 84; Consolidated, 4000 at $4.50 per 1000; Creede and Cripple Creek, 550 at 1½; Fanny Rawlings, 1000 at 5 and 1000 at 5¼; Mollie G., 300 at $1.09, 300 at $1.08, and 100 at $1.07½; Portland, 500 at 51; Union, 1000 at 9 and 13,900 at 8¾; Work, 3000 at 2⅝. For the second call they were: Anaconda, 500 at 35, 50 at 36¼, 100 at 37, 98 at 38, 200 at 39, 500 at 39½, 4100 at 40 and 500 at 41½; A. J., 100 at 84; Fanny R., 1000 at 5½; Isabella, 850 at 13¼; Mollie G., 2550 at $1.07½, 600 at $1.08 and 250 at $1.09; Portland, 100 at 53, 100 at at 54, 100 at 54½ and 1600 at 55; Union, 4500 at 8¾; Work, 500 at 2⅝.

The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 29.—Trading was confined absolutely to the first five stocks on the list to-day but, nevertheless, a good many stocks were sold and a good deal of strength was shown in some of them. Anaconda was the most active and prominent feature of the morning's trading, the sales amounting to the large number of 25,000. A large block of 20,000 sold at 38½ and went from J. W. Proudfit to A. G. McIntire, who is buying for David H. Moffat. The stock started out with 35 bid and closed at 40, so it increased 5 cents during the call. The asked price at the close was 42. Bangkok also made an advance and went up 1 cent when compared with yesterday's quotations. Aola was busy again with 5000 selling at 1⅛. There were small sales in Big Six and Boston and Idaho, and Amity was also represented among the sellers.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Aola	092	095	1000
Anaconda	40	42	25200
Amity	1⅛	1¼	5000
Bangkok	18¼	18½	1700
Big Six	7¼	8¾	200
Boston & Idaho Tun	17½	18	800
Fanny Rawlings	3	....	......
Forepaugh	....	....	......
Gold Standard	2½	3½	......
Gold and Globe	....	5⅜	......
Justice	2⅝	2⅞	......
Mollie Gibson	1.05	1.12	......
Mt. Rosa	2½	2¾	......
Pharmacist	4⅞	5⅛	......
Work	2½	2¾	.....

The Denver Mint.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 29.—Four hundred and eighty-eight ounces of gold were deposited at the local mint to-day, which the officials valued at $8,000. The deposits were 15 in number and came from various places, which were as follows: San Miguel, 140 ounces; El Paso, 19 ounces; Gilpin, 273 ounces; Summit, 15 ounces; old jewelry, 7 ounces; New Mexico, 10 ounces; Wyoming, 14 ounces.

Curb Sales.

Though there were sales in nine or ten stocks yesterday the total sales did not add up very heavy being under 40,000. Star of the West and Sacremento were again among the busiest of those traded in but there was no noticeable change in the quotations. Enterprise appears to be becoming active once again but the price is somewhat off color. Bankers and Ophir are in the list of sellers for a change.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case:

	Low.	High.	Sales.
Adele E.	.....	5	......
Aola	1⅛	1¼	2000
Adele	¼	⅜	......
Anchoria-Leland	9½	10	......
Bankers	1⅞	2⅛	3000
Blue Bell	....	2½	......
Black Diamond	....	3	......
Broken Hill	4½	6	......
Ben Hur	1⅛	1¼	......
Bull Hill Apex	6	7	......
Buckhorn	1¼	....	......
Calumet	1⅛	1¼	5000
Champion	4¾	5	......
Combination	....	5	......
Columbine	1¼	1⅜	......
Colo. City & Manitou	....	1⅛	......
Copper Mountain	....	2	......
Enterprise	7½	9	3000
Elkton	80	1.00	......
Eureka	½	⅝	......
Free Coinage	3	3½	......
Garfield-Grouse	1¾	1⅞	......
Golden Dale	010	....	......
Gold King	8	10⅜	......
Golden Eagle	1¼	1⅜	5000
Gold Standard	3¾	4	......
Gould	3¼	4	......
Granite Hill	½	⅝	......
Goldstone	043	045	......
Isadore	025	035	......
Jack Pot	2	2⅛	5000
Keystone	1⅝	2	......
Lottie Gibson	3½	3¾	......
Ladessa	....	2	......
Lemhi	....	5	......
Monarch	7	8	......
Moose	65	70½	......
Mundo	1½	2	......
Mutual	....	5	......
Matt France	1	1¼	......
Nipple Mountain	1¼	1½	......
New Market	⅜	½	......
Nugget	12	13	......
Ophir	2⅝	3	2500
Orphan Bell	7½	8	......
Oro Grande	002	0025	......
Raven Hill	4½	4½	......
Railway Postal	....	5	......
Ruth-Esther	....	5	......
Star of the West	055	060	10000
Sacremento	4	4¼	3000
Safety	....	5	......
Shasta	¼	½	......
Standard	¼	⅜	......
Tirasca	½	1	......
Victor	3.05	......	......
Victor Consolidated	....	....	......
Virginia M.	1½	1⅝	......
World	1¼	1⅜	......
Wheel of Fortune	¼	⅜	......
Miscellaneous	....	....	......
Miscellaneous.			
United Mines	7¾	8	......
Antlers-Park Regent	1⅜	1½	......
Del Monte (Creede)	5½	6	......
San Fernando	....	10	......
Total sales			38500

Current News.

The Mollie Gibson company has paid $4,800,000 in dividends.

The seat of J. K. Miller on the exchange has been sold to his brother, J. W. Miller.

A receiver's receipt has been issued to Harvey A. Dunn, et al., for the Canuck lode.

H. H. Jones has purchased the Silver Panic lode for $5,000. The seller is Annie Gibberd.

Marie Schneider has bought an undivided one-tenth interest in the Bloomington and Zeolite; price $200.

Mr. W. S. Stratton of the Independence and Mr. Tom Howell of the Morning Times are both in town from the gold camp.

James B. Henderson has sold to Lizzie F. Slockel a one-twelfth interest in the Hecla for $100. This property is located on Bull mountain.

The north 500 feet of the Kittie M. lode has been leased by J. Anderson. This is one of the Anaconda properties.

Manager J. W. Miller, of the Pharmacist, has returned from camp. While there he increased the working force from 12 to 20 men.

Arthur Carnduff made $10 yesterday from Frank Pettingell. The wager was over Portland. Pett did not think it would go so high. Carnduff did.

J. W. Essley and partners have opened up a big vein of low grade ore on the hill southwest of Gillett. Two assays made yesterday went $6.40 and 12.80.

The New and Combination claims have been leased to D. R. Bond and William Hall for one year. A bond goes with each lease and calls for $25,000.

J. H. Parker was out of luck when working the Black Diamond. He had drifted within six feet of the ore chute when he sold his bond and lease to W. S. Stratton.

The fifteenth dividend of the Bangkok company has been declared. It is for 1 cent per share and is payable on the 12th of February. The books close on the 9th and open again on the 13th.

The Gold Reserve Mining company has filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk. The company is capitalized for $500,000 and the incorporators are Moses M. Baldwin, L. A. Townsley and Charles Ferguson. The main office will be Colorado Springs.

The lease on the Comstock lode is said to be improving with depth. The first assays on the ore ran $2.60 to the ton but now another has been made on some gouge matter which returns $5.60 to the ton. If the improvement keeps up at this rate they will soon be into shipping ore.

Three shifts are employed in sinking the Bobtail shaft. It is reliably reported that C. G. Moore cut a vein on the Tidal Wave with his diamond drill a few months ago which assayed $2,000 per ton. This ore chute will be found in the Bobtail shaft where the depth is reached. The vein's apex is on Portland territory.

At 1:30 to-day there will be a test made with the new concentrator that is to be put into the Gold and Globe mill at Cripple Creek. The test will be made at the old Walsh mill on Vermijo and some Cripple Creek ore will be tried.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Colorado City and Manitou Prospecting and Mining company was held at the office of the secretary in Colorado City yesterday afternoon. Over 1,100,000 shares were represented and the following directors were elected: A. Z. Sheldon, Chas. Stockbridge, J. M. Jackson, Jake Becker and W. A. Love.

It is said that the Zenobia keeps on improving, and that the lessees are shipping regularly. The surface works on the phonolite dike, near the end of the claim, is showing up well. One assay across the dike for six feet wide assayed $47, and the vein in the neighborhood of the dike assayed $207. Where the Zenobia vein crosses the Pharmacist it was found that it heaved the latter vein five feet in the slope, 12 feet at the first level, and 22 feet at the second level.

Since Mr. Stratton purchased the Logan for $25,000 he has erected a large shaft house and is now putting up an 80 horse-power hoisting plant. The new two-compartment shaft has been sunk 90 feet, but sinking has been suspended until the hoist is ready to work. This claim is on Bull hill, the shaft house being within 100 feet of the Lottie and American Eagle claims.

The Newburg on the north slope of Straub mountain at a depth of 80 feet cut their vein which proved to have widened from three feet on the surface to seven feet where the vein was cut on its dip. Two feet of quartz in the footwall gave returns of $32, $17.60, and $94.30. They are now sorting the ore and will ship a carload as soon as they have that quantity mined. This district lies directly south of Lawrence and is somewhat new to Cripple Creek.

The good news was given out yesterday that the Dolly Varden vein had been opened up on the Morning Star. The vein was encountered in the 500 feet that is leased to Messrs. Panter, Saur and the Woods Investment company and was opened up in the tunnel which was being pushed in the hill for that purpose. The workers came pretty near missing it altogether as at this point the wash is very deep and in the tunnel, which is about 30 feet below the surface and in some 10 feet, the vein is exposed only for a depth of three or four inches. It has since been opened up in good shape and the lessees on the Dolly Varden as well as those on the Morning Star, are sure that it is the vein. It is very fine looking rock.

The recent strike in the Anaconda was made in the big tunnel at a distance of 1120 feet. A five foot vein was encountered of fine looking mineral and an assay taken from vein matter runs 50 ounces of gold to the ton. There is an eight inch streak of high grade which shows free gold and sylvanite very plainly through it. The men are now drifting on the vein and will go about 70 feet and will then make an uprise to meet the winze being sunk from the upper workings. This will give air and splendid facilities for working. The best part of the strike is that it shows the permanency of the veins of the camp. It was made at a depth of 400 feet below the top of the ground and is one of the most important strikes ever made in camp.

The Portland properties never before looked more prosperous than at present and the output in the month will exceed in tonnage and value any month in the history of the mine. The Portland proper has just been equipped with new ore sorting bins and are lights have been put in so that the night shift can do their part in sorting the immense quantity of ore being hoisted. Beginning to-morrow another engine will be put to work in order to keep the bucket busy raising ore the full 24 hours. Many of the drifts and stopes are full of ore which has been broken and some of the miners will have to be laid off unless the material is cleaned up. Heretofore two engineers working 17 hours have been able to keep the ore cleaned up. As depth is gained more ore is found than in the upper levels and the engine is kept pegging away all the time.

The special correspondent for The Engineering and Mining Journal—a most conservative gentleman sends the following regarding the Independence: "The main shaft on this property has now reached the third level or 300 foot level, and drifts both north and south have been commenced. The shaft is making a little water, about 25 gallons a minute. A pump has been ordered. At the second level drifts have been extended both north and south 200 feet. A stope in the bottom of the south level is being worked by eight men in two shifts, who break about 22 tons of ore a day. No 4 shaft has been sunk 200 feet, and levels have been driven on the first level about 200 feet both north and south. At the bottom of the shaft a crosscut is being driven to intersect the vein which dips from the shaft. As soon as the vein is found drifts will be extended both north and south. At No. 2 shaft a shaft-house 35x80 is being built, and machinery is ordered, and next to the main hoisting plant of the Independence will be the largest in the camp. The shaft is now 200 feet deep, the vein on which it is sunk is supposed to be the main vein of the Portland Gold Mining company, and locally known as the Portland vein, consequently there can be no doubt as to its value. Three large shaft houses, with steam plants, and large ore bins at four shafts on one claim is not seen elsewhere in the camp, save on Battle Mountain. On the Princess claim, owned by the Raven company, there are five shaft houses erected by lessees, about 75 feet distant from each other, and all making regular shipments, the motive power for hoisting being beefsteak."

Gresham Takes a Hand In.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Gresham has received an acknowledgement from Minister Mariscal of Mexico of President Cleveland's message expressing the hope that Mexico and Guatemala would agree upon some favorable method of settling the boundary dispute, or failing in that, would agree upon a reference of the controversy to friendly arbitration. The dispatch, which is said to be very cordial in tone, indicates that Mexico is thoroughly incensed against Guatemala and can only assent to a peaceable settlement of the dispute when Guatemala approaches the subject in a more conciliatory spirit.

It appears that Mexico is averse to submitting the boundary matter to arbitration, claiming that the Guatemala claim is of such a preposterous character that it cannot for a moment be entertained. Minister Mariscal, however, intimates that if the claim is materially modified, Mexico might leave the question of the damages she has already sustained to friendly arbitration. It is understood that Secretary Gresham has advised Guatemala to make further concessions in order that the United States may be in a better position to reiterate to Mexico our desires to preserve peace, with possibly a little more emphasis.

Ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, Minister of the United States at Mexico, who has been here to confer with the President about the Guatemalan-Mexican difficulty, thinks that the pending troubles will be settled by arbitration. Mr. Gray left for Mexico last evening, going by way of Indianapolis.

Japs Said to be Repulsed.

London, Jan. 29.—The Times correspondent in Shanghai says: "According to Chinese official accounts Japanese troops, supported by the fleet, twice attacked the west side of Wei Hai Wei on the 26th and were repulsed. They threatened the east side on the 27th, but finding the defenders prepared, they retired. They wished to attack the Chee Foo forts also, but the foreign fleets prevented it."

MEMORIAL SERVICE

IN HONOR OF PROF. WILLIAM M. HALL OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

Tributes to His Memory Spoken by President Slocum, by Mr. C. W. Haines, His Classmate at Yale, and by Mr. D. F. Matchett, Who Studied Under His Instruction—Other Appropriate Exercises.

The memorial services held in the College Chapel on Sunday afternoon in memory of Professor William M. Hall were deeply impressive. The singing was in charge of Professor E. S. Parsons, who also read the Scripture selection. After the reading, President Slocum spoke as follows:

This service is held for the purpose of paying our tributes of respect, honor and affection to Professor William Montague Hall, whose death has brought sorrow to the trustees, faculty and students of Colorado College as well as to many other friends who also held him in love and highest esteem.

From the day, four years ago last October, when he first began his work in this institution until he left us for his home in the East a few weeks ago, he commanded the sincere and warm admiration of all who knew him.

His traits of character were those which commanded the loyalty and devotion of the young men and women who in a peculiar way came incontact with him in the varied details of his college work.

As we remind ourselves of some of the more striking traits of his character, we turn instinctively to his unfailing integrity.

Everyone felt that this was part of the very fibre of his inner life. He was true in this and in the moral vigor which he possessed to his long line of Puritan ancestry, which he could trace back to no less historic personages than General Warren, whose name is so closely connected with Revolutionary history. There was a resolute, unhesitating, steadfastness of principle that made him no unworthy descendant of that John Rogers whose blood flowed in his veins. All who noted the springs of action in him felt that he, too, would have gone to the stake for that which he believed to be right. With him there could be no compromises with wrong; and having once discovered what was right, duty followed as inevitably as day follows the night.

This sense of duty was reinforced by an accurate and scholarly mind. That marvelous intellectual exactness that was shown in his class-room entered into the details of his whole life. He never hesitated for the right thing at the right time, and this exactness was of inestimable value in the reorganization of the college, which has taken place during the past few years.

We cannot think of him without wondering at that marvelous patience which was shown in the way he bore all the limitations of his ill health. It must have taken fortitude that was simply heroic for a man who had stood as he had as scholar and teacher, who had been offered a leading professorship in his old university, with ambitions which only such a mind as his can feel, was forced to wait for six long years on that ranch in a retired valley in California; doing nothing but guarding his feeble strength.

The articles he has left, the materials he had been gathering during a number of years for his book on "Money," the lectures he gave, the exceptional rank he took as scholar and student in his old university, the power he manifested in his department of history and political science in Colorado College, all indicated that had he lived and gained his health he would have been one of the country's great scholars, teachers and authors.

There is one thing that should be noticed in regard to this scholarly, brilliant man, and that is that in all his feebleness he never lost his interest in the affairs of every-day life.

Public matters were always of deep interest to him; he followed them with keen watchfulness and often with much solicitude.

No one was better informed than he in regard to the minute details of the political and economic movements of the day. There was no one to whom I could turn with greater assurance that I would surely find the information that I sought about some matter of public moment.

The same interest obtained in all college and university matters. Perhaps not every one knew it, but he always took the greatest interest in athletics, and not only followed the inter-collegiate games, but knew the standing of the various clubs and could give the scores of the leading football and baseball teams from memory.

Like his friend, Ernest Whitney, he was in no sense a recluse, but like him, in spite of delicate health, lived, in a peculiar way, in the world.

There is nothing, however, that attracts us here at the college more than his deep interest and faith in this institution, and his unswerving loyalty to it. He believed in Colorado College and showed in a great variety of ways his faith by his works. He carried in his mind all the details of the college life and work, and nothing is more touching than the memoranda which he left among his papers which he had made for the purpose of reminding himself when various things were to be done. It was not simply a general interest, but it extended to all the details of the college life and work.

As college dean he went over most carefully the studies of each student and planned for them with the deepest interest.

Remembering as we do this day the lonely wife and mother, his brothers and kindred, we are glad to think of them as comforted by the record of his noble and unselfish life, a record that will be fresh for long years to come in this college.

I cannot close this address without one word to you who are students. A noble and brave man has gone out from us. He has left a record of faithfulness, purity and high-mindedness that are unusual. What shall we do with this record? Seal it up and lay it away as something that is past and gone? or shall we let it live on in our lives?

"In the death of a good man eternity is seen looking through time." The things of God that were in his soul are left to us. They speak of the larger life into which we too may pass. Shall we enter it? Then we can repeat with joy those words of the old Latin hymn with which he closed his commencement oration when graduating as valedictorian of his class at Yale University,

"Exu!, O dust and ashes;
The Lord shall be thy part;
His only, his forever,
Thou shalt be, and thou art!"

Professor Hall's favorite hymn, "Jerusalem the Glorious," was sung by the choir, the congregation standing; after which Mr. Charles W. Haines, who was a classmate of Professor Hall at Yale, delivered the following address:

It is peculiarly fitting for us when some man has died whose life was of unusual sanity, strength and beauty, to stop and spell out the secret of his life, that he may live again in our lives made better by his presence.

Two of Yale's notable sons have, untimely, ended their lives here. Barely two years ago, the death of Ernest Whitney robbed us of a companionship of rare quality; to-day we meet to commemorate his peer among God's noblemen, William Hall.

Both men saw into the heart of things, and perhaps because of this insight, this clear vision of the real and the eternal, both showed unfaltering courage, and showed to us all, that neither length of days nor health nor wealth, not even the consummation of cherished purposes, however noble, are the essentials of life. To most men, in practice at any rate, these things are essentials of life and they spend their lives to possess them.

To Whitney and Hall, not the body, not any material thing, but the spirit was life. They lived not after the flesh but after the spirit. They had realized the lines of Omar Khayyam,

"I sent my soul out into the invisible
Some letter of that after life to spell,
But soon my soul returned to me,
And said, I myself am Heaven or Hell."

Hall saw life clearly, and he saw life more nearly whole than it is given to most men to see it.

It has fallen to me to say something of his college life. His life at college was his life here among you, ripened and saddened and sobered by ill health and mischance, but essentially the same life.

The quick and retentive memory, the keenness and reach and strength of mind, his ability to seize all the elements of a complicated problem and keenly analyze and accurately weigh them, were his, in his college days. His playful humor, you seldom or never saw. Much illness, many cares had damped it. You saw, instead, a stateliness and dignity of bearing born of battling with adversities.

His position in his class was unique. Weak in body, he yet had the keenest interest in athletics. His interest in athletics, in which he could participate but mildly, is one of the evidences of his catholicity and many-sidedness.

It was early seen that weak as he was in body and short as was the time he could devote to daily study, his powers of mind placed him in the forefront of the class, and the pre-eminence early gained, continued to the easy winning of the valedictory. Some men won and maintained their rank by an incessant "grind" and by "cramming." Neither process was natural or necessary for him.

In the early years of his course, his remarkable memory and linguistic faculty, and in the later courses, his logical powers, stood him in stead; nor did he show the unevenness which is not uncommon. He was an all-round man, as good in language and literature as in mathematics, or in grasping and solving historic and economic problems. He did equally good work, too, in the physical sciences. Not only was he the intellectual leader of his class, but I think it was justly conceded that for years, there had been among Yale students no mind superior to his.

A large mind may sometimes go along with a small man. You recall Pope's characterization of Bacon as, "the wisest, wittiest, meanest of mankind." College boys are not given to reverence, but there was no man in '80 who did not reverence William Hall. He was the uncrowned king of the class.

He had the spiritual instinct. He was profoundly and constitutionally religious. Some of the most luminous and delightful talks on spiritual things which I have had with anyone, I have had, late at night, with him. I recall one night in particular, when we discoursed far into the night on high and hidden things. In the course of the talk, he laid out a whole scheme of theology which he had worked out for himself, and I am bound to say I found more sweetness and light in it than in the hyper-Calvinism which was later dosed out to me in Union Theological Seminary.

He did not often "talk" theology, he lived religion.

I knew one poor fellow in the class who fell into evil courses. He seemed to others and to himself a hopeless case. Hall went down to that man and pulled him out of the ditch, morally, and kept him out and breathed some of his own moral health and strength into him. To-day that man is an honored preacher and to William Hall, more than to any earthly agency, he owes his salvation.

Socially, Hall was the most popular man in the class, and what is a different and finer thing, the best loved man in the class. His sympathies were quick and catholic. Was a man in trouble, he instinctively turned to Hall. But it is a finer test of character to demand of a man that he shall rejoice with you than that he shall weep with you; this test never found Hall wanting.

In college, as in life, there are sets and sets, Hall was in all sets and of none. He seemed to have a personal affection for every man, high or low, in the class, and the feeling was heartily reciprocated.

No human life can be put on paper. His, certainly not. As a brilliant scholar and thinker, we admired him, but for his gentleness and unselfishness and manliness, we loved him.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might
stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a
man.'"

I know of no fitter words with which to close than some lines of his found since his death, among his papers. They bear no date, but from internal and other evidence, they seem to have been written when he first felt the heavy finger of disease laid upon him.

"AVE SENECTUS."

"Triumphant Age, cast now the poisoned
spear!
I read thy glance, and fling my blade
away:
This arm, which hath outworn Despair
and Fear,
I do resign to shrivelling decay.
I honor thee, that thou hast made thine
own
The conquest of my now-first-conquered
will;
Myself thou honorest with the whitening
crown
That shall betoken both my present ill
And coming majesty. Oh Victor-Friend
I trust thee to make glad the darkening
way
With memory's music to the appointed
end.
Where I am led blindfolded into day.
There at the stroke that gives new world
to see,
I shall forget this hour, myself and
thee."

Professor D. F. Matchett spoke of the work of Professor Hall in Colorado College, where the speaker had studied under his instruction. The tribute was most appropriate, and expressed the feeling of the students for Professor Hall, which was one of the deepest respect and admiration, and one of affection as well. Mr. Matchett said:

I am very sure that every student of Colorado College will heartily endorse all that has been so well said here of Professor Hall. It is a high privilege that we are permitted to join in paying loving tribute to his memory. No words can too strongly express the debt of gratitude we owe to him; for he gave his life to us in loving service, and every student can to-day recall some kind deed, some word of helpfulness and sympathy from Professor Hall. His intellectual powers always commanded our respect, while his kindness and gentleness gave him a warm place in every heart.

To no other teacher with whom it has been my privilege to study do I owe more than I owe to him.

He represented in himself the highest ideal of scholarship and manliness. Students came to be ashamed to enter his presence with their work illy done.

It has always seemed to me that his strongest point as a teacher was to be found in the fairness with which he was accustomed to discuss all questions considered in the class room. From the nature of the subjects taught he was often called to deal with problems, which too often call prejudices and passions into play. But at such times he sat before us like a judge, calmly weighing the arguments on the one side and the other with the utmost impartiality. And when he reached a decision it was always one that we felt to be entirely just. Only once do I remember him to have shown strong feeling. That happened when he turned aside for a moment to speak of the great services of John Marshall as an expounder of the constitution. On that subject he confessed it was not easy for him to speak with moderation. The words simple and eloquent in which he discussed the services of the great jurist left an impression with me that will never be effaced.

When we remember the aspirations of Professor Hall's early years (for it was as a lawyer rather than a teacher he had hoped to do his life's work) that affectionate tribute to John Marshall takes on peculiar tenderness. Often during the two years while reading the calm, clear, lucid opinions of the great judge has my mind involuntarily gone back to that day in the class room and it has seemed to me that the judge and teacher were kindred in spirit. But I must close.

Surely the influence of this noble life shall abide with us here to bless us; and to students of Cloorado College the remembrance of all he was and did shall remain through the years an inspiration.

The closing prayer was made by Dr. James B. Gregg, of whose church in this city Professor Hall was a member. After the singing of another hymn, the benediction was pronounced.

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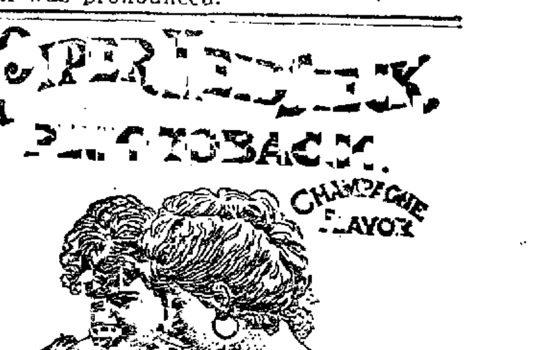

Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso county, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, weherby I am commanded to make the sum of two hundred and sixty and sixty one-hundredths dollars, ($260.60) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Eliza Grosskreutz and William Grosskreutz, in favor of Nina Banziger, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Eliza Grosskreutz and William Grosskreutz, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Lot No. 6, in block A, in La Vergne, situate in El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Eliza Grosskreutz and William Grosskreutz in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 22d day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the courthouse in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 30th day of January, 1895. M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication Jan. 31, 1895.
Date of last publication Feb. 21, 1895.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Literary Department.

MR. BRYCE'S LATEST VOLUME.

I.

The appearance of the second volume of the revised edition of Mr. Bryce's American Commonwealth, just issued by the MacMillans, is an event in the literary and the political world. The first edition was read more widely in this country than any other book has ever been which treated of our institutions, and the issue of the second edition will be sure to revive the interest which followed the first appearance of the work.

This new edition is not only a revision of the old, it is in many portions substantially a new book. Whole chapters have been rewritten, other whole chapters have been added, and all the old chapters have been carefully gone over to bring them up to date. The revision is in the highest degree thorough and careful; and one sees at once why two years have elapsed since the issue of the first volume of the new edition.

The first volume, treating, as it does, more of the constitution and the structure of our government than of the recent workings of it, was much more easily revised than the second volume, which treats of the practical workings of our institutions, of the life of the people, of party machinery and municipal government, and of public opinion and the methods by which it is brought to bear.

These latter are the topics which are treated in the present volume, and in the different chapters which deal with them, the author has embodied the results of his travels and observations in this country during a number of years.

These are all topics upon which all American citizens are tolerably well-informed. They concern matters of fact, very largely, which fall under the observation of every intelligent American. Everybody in the country who reads at all, therefore, should be interested in this volume, and more or less competent to judge whether Mr. Bryce has represented us fairly in his book.

At the same time it must be remembered that the point of view of the intelligent foreigner must necessarily be a little different from the point of view of the intelligent American. It is well to remember also that most Americans are apt to take the public sentiment of their own neighborhood for the public sentiment of the country, while Mr. Bryce has traveled largely, with the express purpose of finding out what people in all parts of the country think, and how they act. Bearing these things in mind, we may perhaps be willing to acknowledge that on points where our own private judgment differs from Mr. Bryce's, even as to facts, there is a bare possibility that he may be right, and we may be wrong.

There is one point in particular on which our own opinion is so utterly different, indeed, so diametrically opposed to Mr. Bryce's, that we have been obliged constantly to ask ourselves the question whether it is possible that he can be right. We do not think he is, and yet we must admit the possibility that he may be. This point concerns the differences between the two great political parties of the country. Mr. Bryce is of the opinion that they are not separated by any real differences of principle, and that they remain apart mainly from the inertia that has been bred by association into separate groups at a time when there were real questions of principle at issue between them. He says there is no free-trade party in the United States; no civil-service reform party; no party favoring a firm foreign policy as distinguished from a let-alone policy; no temperance party;—in short, that on the living issues of the day, the cleavage traverses party lines, instead of being indicated by them.

We incline to the belief that Mr. Bryce has made these statements partly because he has confined his observations largely to the great cities of the East, where a great deal is said about the decadence of any living issues, where the mugwumps are strong—in spirit if not in numbers, and where the real lines that divide the parties are apt to be obscured by the class feeling of "business interests" and the indifference to politics of many of the so-called "best citizens." We think, too that he has been too much impressed by that phase of our elections which makes of them mainly a struggle between the "ins" and the "outs." He emphasizes the enormity of the number of professional politicians in this country as compared with other countries. He has seen the professional politicians of the great cities, found out how they manipulate primaries and make machine nominations; and while he is careful to say that he does not judge the whole country by the great cities, still we think he has permitted himself to do this to a larger extent than he himself is aware of. There are a great many more professional politicians in this country than in any other; there are more men who regard elections as a means of getting place and personal profit for themselves and their friends; this may be acknowledged at once; but in comparison with the whole number of those who take an interest in politics, and who have something to do with the running of them, the number of professional politicians is very small. The vast majority of the people vote from principle; either because they believe that one candidate will make a better public officer than another, or because they take the party platform seriously, and believe the candidates of the party whose platform is most nearly in sympathy with their ideas are likely to carry out a policy of which they can approve.

This leads us to another point, nearly related to that which we have been discussing, on which we think Mr. Bryce has also been misled—we mean the importance of party platforms. He attaches no importance to them—looks upon them as simply bids for votes, which do not mean anything. We do not think the people of the United States look at them in that way. There are some who incline to be cynical who do take that view, but it seems to us that the great majority of the people are apt to take them seriously, and that they are right in so doing. This country has just been finding out, to its cost, that the platform which was adopted by the Democracy in 1892 meant something. To be sure, the party was put into power partly upon the assumption that it did not mean what it said, and that the tariff destruction and wildcat bank programme outlined in the platform would never be put into practice; but now the doubters should be convinced that even so incompetent a party as the Democratic did mean to a large degree to carry out the policy enunciated in its platform. To take another and a more agreeable illustration, the Republican party when in power has always carried out the pledges made in its platform. It has been fashionable in some quarters to denounce the McKinley bill; but whether one agrees with the principle and the provisions of that measure or not, all must agree that it was a direct fulfillment of the platform upon which the Congress was elected that framed the measure. So, too, the so-called "Force bill," which was a tactical mistake, was nevertheless a carrying out of the doctrine always announced in Republican platforms and preached by the Republican press and platform orators.

These are two points on which we feel ourselves compelled to dissent from the judgment even of so distinguished and impartial a critic as Mr. Bryce has abundantly showed himself to be; but we must acknowledge the existence in this country of a large body of opinion which agrees with him, because it was upon his conversations with Americans that he based his statements.

In most other matters, it seems to us that Mr. Bryce is just in his conclusions, and accurate in his statement of facts. He has observed carefully, and so far as possible, without preconceived theories either as to the facts or as to the reasons for the facts; and he is singularly fair and impartial in his estimate of affairs, and especially in his judgment upon methods which differ very widely from those to which he is accustomed in England. The traditional British attitude is that everything is more nearly right, in whatever part of the globe and among whatever kind of people, in proportion as it conforms to the British practice. Mr. Bryce is broad enough to see that what is suited to the British temperament and tradition may not be suited to another people; and that institutions and methods which work well in Great Britain may be unsuited to use in other parts of the world. At the same time, he avoids the opposite error, of admiring everything because it is American, and of concluding that the institutions and the practice of this country should be generally adopted in other parts of the world.

It is always dangerous to generalize from insufficient data. This was the great trouble with De Tocqueville. Some of his reflections are almost ludicrous at the present time, because of his rather indiscriminate admiration of things American, and his habit of jumping at conclusions from individual instances. Mr. Bryce is cautious about forming general conclusions of any sort. He has the modern scientific spirit, and the scientific habit of accumulating a large number of instances before he attempts to formulate a theory upon them as a basis.

In another article we shall have something to say of the more particular details of the work, and of the points in which it seems to us that Mr. Bryce has correctly apprehended the spirit of the American people.

LITERARY NOTES.

Dr. Parkhurst's account of the crusade that resulted in the overthrow of Tammany Hall will be published about Feb. 1, in a small volume of 250 pages or so. It will contain, among other chapters, three sermons, partly rewritten for the purpose. Dr. Parkhurst has discovered, as other authors have done, that it is sometimes easier to write a book than to name it: he is divided between two almost equally effective titles. Charles Scribner's Sons are his publishers.

Among G. P. Putnam's Sons' announcements are the third volume (Henry VII. to James I.) of "Social England," edited by H. D. Traill; "A Woman of Impulse," by Justin Huntly M'Carthy; "Voice, Speech and Gesture," by Hugh Campbell, R. F. Brewer, Henry Neville and Clifford Harrison, illustrated; a new edition of John Treat Irving's "The Van Guelder Papers;" and, in the Heroes of the Nations series; "Julian, Philosopher and Emperor," by Alice Gardner; "Louis XIV and the Zenith of the French Monarchy," by Arthur Hassall; "Charles XII., with Sweden as a Continental Power," by W. Nisbet Bain; and "Lorenzo de Medici," by Edward Armstrong.

Mr. Joel F. Vaile of Denver contributes to the February Forum an article entitled "Colorado's Experiment with Populism," in which he shows that Populist ascendency in Colorado was purely accidental and did not represent the great mass of citizens. He declares that nowhere in the Union "will there be found a stronger spirit of business integrity and faithfulness in financial obligation than among those who bear the burden of taxation" in Colorado, and that Colorado is not likely to repeat her experiment in Populist government.

An authoritative description of "The New Weapons of the United States Army" is contributed to the February Century by Victor Louis Mason, the confidential attache of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. He shows with facts and pictures that the army, from being in the rear of improvements in the "materiel" of war a few years ago, has now stepped to the front of even the great standing armies of Europe as regards the effectiveness of its small arms and cannon. It now devolves upon Congress to supply the cost of a proper equipment of the arsenals and fortifications.

The next instalment of Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," to be published in the February Century, deals with Napoleon at the siege of Toulon, his appointment as a Jacobin General, his famous pamphlet—"The Supper of Beaucaire,"—the Reign of Terror, the fall of Robespierre, and the arrest of Napoleon. One striking anecdote recorded by Professor Sloane is that Napoleon, while walking with the wife of a commissioner near the top of the Tenda pass in Italy, took a sudden freak to show her what war was like. Therefore he ordered the advance-guard to charge the Austrian pickets. The attack was not only useless, but endangered the safety of the army; yet it was made according to command, and human blood was shed.

Dr. Parkhurst has coined a new word, and its aptness and clever construction are quite likely to make it famous. The eminent reformer's word is "Andromania," and of it he says:

"There is an element in the feminine world that is suffering from what I shall venture to call 'Andromania.' The word is not an English one, for the reason, I suppose, that the English language makers never supposed that we should need such a term. It is constructed on the same principle as the word 'Anglomania,' which means a passionate aping of everything that is English. 'Andromania' means similarly, a passionate aping of everything that is mannish."

Dr. Parkhurst makes his new word serve as the title for his first article in the next issue of The Ladies Home Journal, and uses it for a vigorous treatment of the type of women for whom he invented it.

"JUDGE NOT."

Judge not! oh righteous brothers;
  And sisters, have a care;
There may be many others
  Who can't with you compare.

Judge not their ways; it is not right;
  See only what is good;
Leave them to God, and in his sight
  They will be understood.

Judge not what others do or say;
  Look to yourself—'tis best;
For God will judge you all some day—
  Then who will stand the test?
—R. W. WOOD.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

MY CASTLE IN THE AIR.

If I could go ballooning
  And had the time to spare,
I'd journey to discover
  My castle in the air.
It stands, that stately building,
  Beyond the yellow moon,
Where tradesmen's bills can never come
  Not even by balloon.

The water rate collector—
  He eyes its door in vain,
Because its cistern runs with
  No water, but champagne.
Its roof has been constructed
  So very high and steep
No lovelorn cats can clamber there
  To frighten gentle sleep.

My neighbor's hens can never
  Defy the garden wall,
Because there are no neighbors
  Or hencoops near at all.
So, in the garden nodding,
  In rich profusion grow
Tobacco trees and cauliflowers
  And roses all a-row.

Oh! could I reach my castle,
  I'd never need to think,
I'd never need to scribble
  And clothe my dreams in ink.
So when I'm not so busy
  I'll hire a big balloon
And sail away with—I know whom—
  Beyond the yellow moon.
—David la Costa in Home and Country.

"SCRAPIN' SISTAH BROWN."

Shet up dat noise, you chillen! Dar'ssome one at de do'.
Dribe out dem dogs. You, 'Rastus, tek Linkum off de flo'!

Des ma'ch yo'se'f right in, sah! (Jane, tek dem ashes out!
Dis house look lak ur hogpen. You, M'randy, jump erbout!)

W'y, bress my soul, hit's Efruim! W'y, Efrum, how you do?
An Tempie an de chillen? I hopes dey's al. well too.

Eyuh, M'randy, bresh dat stool off. Now, Efruim, des sot down,
Wut's de news f'um off de Ridge, an whut's de news in town?

Now, doan' you t'ink dem niggahs hed Susan fo' de chu'ch
'Bout dawncin at de pa'ty. Dey call dat sinnin much.

Dey up an call ur meetin tur 'sciplineSistah Brown,
But de night dey hol de meetin she tuk herse'f ter town.

Dey sont de bo'd ob deacons, de pahstor at de head,
Ter wait upon de sistah an pray wid her, dey said.

But Susan mighty stubbo'n, an wen dey lif' ur pra'r
She up an tell de deacons she des wa'n't gwine ter cyar.

An w'en de reb'ren pa'son prayed about ur "sheep wus los'."
An 'bout "do po bac'slidah" she gin her head ur toss!

I seed de debbil raisin in de white ob Susan's eyes—
Fyear she blow dat deacon bo'd tor "mansions in de skies."

I des tuk down my bawnjer an den I 'gins an plays,
"Come dy fount ob ebbry blessin, chune my ha't ter sing dy praise."

De pa'son an de deacons dey jined me pooty soon.
Lawd! Das bawnjer shuk itse'f up playin ob de chune!

An w'en dey mos' wus shoutin I tigtened up ur string,
Drapped right inter "Money Musk" an gin de chune full swing.

De "Debbils' Dream" come arter—de debbil wus ter pay,
Dem niggahs fell ter pattin—I larf mos' ebbry day!

Deacon Jones got on his feet, de pa'son pulled him down.
I played ur little fastah, an sho's my name am Brown

De pa'son an de deacons jined han's right on dis flo',
Su'c'ed right an su'c'ed lef'—it sutny wus ur snow.

Dey 'naded up an down de flo', an w'en alt come ter swing
De pa'son gin hisse'f a flirt an cut de pidgin wing!

An w'en urfo' de meetin dat 'mittee med its 'po't
'Bout Sistah Susan's dawncin dey cut it mighty sho't.

De chyurnsman, Mr. Pa'son, said in tones so mild and sweet,
Sistah Brown wa'n't guilty, caze—she nebber crossed her feet!
—J. E. Campbell in Kate Field's Washington.

His Letter.

There's the postman! Now the letter
  I have waited for is here.
I am his eternal debtor,
  Since he's bringing me such cheer.
Yes, he's coming! Now he's ringing
  Briskly at the front door bell.
All my heart with joy is singing,
  Yet no words its joy can tell.

Good! I've got it! Finely scented,
  Envelope in latest style—
It's from her! She has relented!
  I could tell it for a mile!
Quick—in here where it is lighter!
  Bless her heart! My darling one!
She has made my whole life brighter—
  Hang the postman! It's a dun
—Somerville Journal.

Sad, but Probably True.

Her loving thoughts he could not guess
  As they walked in the moonlight wan,
He could not hear her murmured "Yes,"
  For he had his earmuffs on.
—Chicago Record.

A Skating Episode.

I knew I was too stout
To venture safely out
  On the ice,
But dainty Nellie Black,
In her brand new sealskin sack,
  Looked so nice!

I caught a fleeting glance
As she looked at me askance,
  Skimming by,
That set my blood afire
With a reckless, mad desire
  For a try.

So I struck out from the shore
A hundred feet or more,
  Quite at ease.
Then I thought I'd try my skates,
Cutting frills and figure eights,
  If you please.

I was getting on quite well
When I spied my dainty Nell
  Coming back.
How I neither know nor care,
But my feet went in the air—
  Bang! Crack!

The impression that I made
Was not great, I'm afraid,
  Upon Nell,
But I'm sure I left my mark
On the ice in Central park
  Where I fell!
—New York Evening Sun.

HAD A SCHEME.

Couldn't Tell Funny Stories, but Knew a Trick Worth Two of That.

A drummer, as the word drummer is understood in these piping times of peace, is a man who tells you a funny story and incidentally takes your order for goods. A faculty of making himself "solid" with his customers socially is one of the most valuable features of a successful drummer's equipment. The commercial traveler is a hail fellow well met wherever he goes. There are houses whose trade is so firmly established and its hold upon their patrons so strong that their goods sell themselves almost, and the solicitor has very little soliciting to do. But even with houses of this character a smooth tongue and a ready wit count for much.

Occasionally there is a man who departs from the old lines, invents a method of his own and makes a great success of it.

"What has become of that man Jones who used to travel for you?" asked one Randolph street jobber of another the other day. "I suppose he has gone off the road. I always thought he never would make a success of it. He was too chilly. He was the chilliest man I ever saw."

"There's just where you're wrong," replied the other jobber, who deals in linseed oil. "He was the most successful traveling man I ever knew. When he was on the road he kept us jumping to fill his orders. The only reason he isn't traveling for us today is that another house offered him a good deal bigger salary than we were willing to pay, and he is representing the other house now. He was very chilly, as you say. He was that way with everybody, his customers included. He never had a word to say to them about politics and couldn't tell a funny story if he tried. He never talked anything but oil. As soon as he got an order he walked out and never tried to conceal the fact that that was all he had come for. Yet his customers thought he was the best friend they had in the world.

"This is how he did it. As a cold-blooded business proposition he decided that the strongest hold he could get on a man would be a hold on his pocketbook. He left the other drummers to do the amusing part of it, but he studied the oil market. He seemed besides to have an intuition about the fluctuations of prices which was almost prophetic. When he saw that oil was about to go up, he sat down and telegraphed to all his customers, 'Buy oil.' They followed his advice, and in nine cases out of ten they saved a lot of money by it. It only took a few experiences like this to convince them that it was a serious mistake to buy oil of anybody else. He was hardly a solicitor at all. When he told a man to buy, he bought."—Chicago Tribune.

AS TO GIANTS.

For Some Reason the Big Fellows Are Not Long Lived.

As a rule giants are not long lived. They have too many gantlets to run. Being giants—that being anything over 6 feet 6—they naturally drift into the show business and are thenceforth incarcerated in vans, close rooms and in the dingy and effluvia laden air of the exhibition room. Their not overresisting lungs here inhale the combined effluvia and aroma that arise from the lungs, skin and not overclean or over well aired clothes of their many admirers, all of which is not conducive to either health or to long life.

It would seem reasonable to believe that a giant—to be 7 or 10 feet tall—who is well formed, and who has every organ in a just proportion to his bulk, should live as long as a small man or as long as his heredity might otherwise permit. Reasoning theoretically, this would seem probable, but when we come to well analyze the subject and compare the actual facts we find that something or other always goes wrong, and that, owing to many an "if," we find that our giant dies early, as a rule. Some one organ goes wrong, and the great machine comes to a stop, or some organ does not keep pace with the rest of the increase in bulk, and he goes halting and squeaky, or either an overwork or an underwork here or there, and a physiological inadequacy of some sort is the result, with a general deterioration of the whole structure and with a finally premature death.

In other words, there is sure to be a failing link in the physiological scheme of these abnormal beings which, by giving way, breaks the continuity of the chain of life, and thus independent of any of those moral delinquencies which are but too often the cause of an early breakdown. It is simply that the whole structure would not work abnormally in every detail.—National Popular Review.

Fraternal Miscellany.

D. A. Frye of Springvale, Me., appointed supreme secretary of the New England Order of Protection at the decease of the late Mr. Cass, has entered upon his duties.

Mount Washington commandery, Order of the Golden Cross of South Boston, recently elected 50 persons to membership, and all received the three degrees. This is the largest number ever elected by a lodge at one time.

ONLY TWENTY PAGES

THAT SALL THE STATE SHOULD PAY FOR.

Hard on the State Printers—They Have Gone Ahead with the Reports, but the Attorney General Says They Should Not be Paid Above the Legal Limit.

Denver, Jan. 26.—The State printers will receive pay for printing only 20 pages of the annual reports of each of the State officers. Attorney General Carr, who was asked for an opinion on the subject, advised the Secretary of State last evening that an allowance for any larger number of pages would be in direct conflict with the provisions of law.

This decision is an important one, as every report largely exceeded the limitation of 20 pages allowed by law. It affects the following reports for last year: State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, State Engineer, State Land board, State Board of Agriculture, Bureau of Labor statistics, State Boiler Inspector, Inspector of Coal Mines, Inspector of Metalliferous Mines, State Fish Commissioner, State Veterinary Surgeon, Soldiers' and Sailors' home, State Dairy Commissioner, State School ofof Mines, State Penitentiary, State Board of Horticulture, State Board of Charities and Corrections, State Board of Pardons, State Board of Inspection.

The most glaring instance, perhaps, is in the report of the State Labor Commissioner. This contains nearly 500 pages. It is said that the printers took the responsibility of supplying most of the matter for this voluminous array of figures, many of which do not seem to be material to the work of the Commissioner.

The particular acts authorizing the publications of the reports of these departments differ as to the number of pages that each shall contain, and some of them place no limitation whatever upon the size of the report. The question presented was as to whether these special provisions were repealed by the general law governing all reports, and providing that none should exceed 20 pages. The opinion of the Attorney General reviews at length the different statutes on the subject. "To me," writes the Attorney General, "it is perfectly clear that the legislature from session to session has been looking with disfavor upon the amount of printed matter for which the State has been required to pay, and as a result of this disfavor it has been gradually contracting the lines by acts of limitation for the express purpose of saving unnecessary expense. It has said to the several officers and boards 'you must condense your reports within certain limitations.'"

"It has been contended," the report continues, "that it is impracticable if not altogether impossible for several of these reports to be condensed within 20 pages and publish the matter which is required in the original acts to be included in the reports. If this be so it is a question for the legislature and not for the executive officers; and if it be found absolutely impossible to comply with the provisions of the original acts then it is the duty of the officer reporting to make his report conform as nearly as possible to the directions contained in said act and at the same time confine himself within the limitations prescribed by the act of 1891. It is suggested that a failure to pay some of these bills would work a hardship for the reason that certain reports have already been printed containing many more pages than the statutes allow.

"The State Auditor has no authority to draw warrants in payment of any printing bill extending beyond the statutory limitation, and if such a warrant were drawn the Treasurer would pay it at his peril. Any other construction of the statutes under consideration would be too dangerous to consider for a moment.

"Admit that the statutory limit can be exceeded at all and there is absolutely no limit to the printing bills that could be brought against the State. Admit that any State officer or any State board had discretion in the matter and there is no limit to the exercise of such discretion. The only safe course for you to pursue is to plant yourself squarely upon the statutes and be guided strictly by them.

"I advise you in all cases where bills are presented to you for printing more than the satutory amount of matter to audit the same 'pro tanto' and certify to the Auditor the amount due for printing the statutory number of copies, each containing the statutory number of pages."

W. C. T. U. Notes.

At the last meeting of the W. C. T. U. in the city, Mrs. Eva Higgins, president of the State organization, gave an informal talk on the work of the State.

The principal work of the executive board centers in Denver during the session of the legislature.

A bill is to be presented to the legislature for an amendment to the constitution, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for mechanical and medicinal purposes, and will be accompanied by a petition. Such amendment can only be voted on at a general election when the State officers are elected.

The matter of providing a home for incorrigible girls by the State is being forwarded by the influence of the W. C. T. U.

The report of the Cottage Home and the Crittenden Home, as given by Mrs. Higgins, was encouraging. These institutions are under the auspices of the State W. C. T. U. The Cottage Home, first put in operation in Colorado Springs nine years ago last fall, and removed to Denver two years later, has cared for 1000 betrayed girls, of whom only two are known to have gone to a bad life after leaving the home, and not one has applied for admission the second time. This home does not receive any of a wilfully vicious character.

The Crittenden Home is a refuge for the most degraded women who want to leave their haunts of vice. Two years ago when the National convention of the W. C. T. U. met in Denver, Mr. Crittenden offered $1,000 to the State organization if such a home would be established. Mr. Crittendon has founded 17 of such homes as a memorial of his daughter.

The home was founded in Denver, and though the work is so disheartening from the elements to work with, yet four are known to have been saved from their evil life, and every one saved gives woman courage to work for a hundred-fold more.

Woman's work for woman gives them to understand that more practical work needs to be done on preventive lines.

Mrs. Higgins also gave the facts in regard to the suppression of the exhibition of living pictures, which was accomplished in so short a time that it is to be hoped no other city in Colorado will allow them at all. The work was begun in the Arapahoe County W. C. T. U. convention, where a committee was appointed to present the request for the suppression, before the City Council. The Council referred them to the chief of police, Mr. Armstrong, who considered the request worthy of endorsement on recommendation of the committee, and referred them to Chief Mullins, of the Fire and Police board, in whose jurisdiction the matter belonged. A member of the board investigated for himself and reported the pictures as "bad enough," and their exhibition was suppressed.

If living pictures could be given of respectable people, in a respectable way, it might be a line of fine art, but it is a question for students of ethical questions why there is any demand that they should be given otherwise.

There were nearly forty women present to meet Mrs. Higgins
E. W. C.,
Press Supt.

The following, from The Union Signal, shows what is going on in that organization:

We again call attention to the great meeting of the National W. C. T. U., to be held in Washington, Feb. 15 and 16, in connection with which the Polyglot petition will be presented to representatives of the United States government. There will probably never be—at least not in this generation—another petition so varied in its circulation, so representative in its character, so historic in its status. White ribbon women wishing to go to the Women's Council, which opens on Feb. 17 and 18, should plan to come to the capital a few days earlier, that they may participate in the historic meeting to be held in connection with this presentation of the petition. A meeting will be addressed by Miss Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Mrs. Fessenden of Massachusetts, Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi, and other representative women. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Maine, the vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., will participate in the exercises, as will Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson, our corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Helen M. Barker, our treasurer. Several of these ladies will remain and speak at the National Council of Women, which promises to be the most representative thus far held, and this is saying much when we remember the remarkable sessions of 1888 and 1890. The W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia is working hard to arrange for the coming of the great petition and those who will form its guard of honor. Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. LaFetra know how to "work up" a demonstration such as cannot be had outside of the capital city of the United States. It is hoped that Mrs. Alice J. Harris, our superintendent of the musical department, will be present on this occasion.

The "Polyglot Petition" originated by the W. C. T. U., which is to be taken around the world on a specially chartered vessel, and presented to all the rulers on earth, reads as follows:

Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers:

We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land and the world's family of nations.

We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nations prosper, and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium, and in other vices which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and for our children.

We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the government partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations, either ignorant or unwilling.

We know that the law might do much, now left undone, to raise the moral tone of society, and render vice difficult.

We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have the power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity.

We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends.

AN ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

A Recomendation Made by the Committee on Labor.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The amended bill for the settlement of labor disputes by means of an arbitration commission has been reported favorably from the Committee on Labor with a few minor changes in verbiage.

The report accompanying the bill declares that business interests demand that there shall be some means of settling disputes other than strikes.

"The national and State legislative bodies," says the report, "are not so constituted as to be able to give proper time to the examination of the industrial matters presented in this bill, nor are they made up of equally representative men, such as are proposed by this commission; nor are they non-partisan. This commission can hear, consider and recommend in a shorter time and with less expense for the best good of all than can be accomplished by a legislative body or in any other way.

"Congress is the proper body to authorize the appointment of such a commission, as it is composed of members coming from all parts of every State."

Appended to the report were letters of approval received by the committee from Samuel Gompers, John W. Hayes, H. C. Denning and J. H. Sovereign.

They Turned and Fled.

London, Jan. 26.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio telegraphs as follows: "Gen. Nodzu, in command of the Japanese forces at Hat Ching, sends a dispatch that upon the night of the 22d expecting to be re-attacked by the Chinese armies at Lao Yang, he arranged his defense in such a manner as to draw the enemy within 600 meters of his battle line. His ruse proved successful, and the Fifth infantry brigade, with three batteries, suddenly attacked the enemy's right flank. The surprise was complete, and the Chinese forces were scattered in great confusion. The reserve Japanese infantry attacked a left flank of the retreating Chinese, who were fleeing toward the northeast. Their panic increased as they fled and there were many prisoners captured. From the statements of the prisoners it is learned that the Tartar

C. W. McReynolds, justice of the peace at Divide, has resigned and the commissioners accepted his resignation yesterday.

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A PUBLIC MATTER.

A Decision Against the Brooklyn Railway Companies.

MUST OPERATE THEIR LINES.

Stockholders' Interests Subordinate to those of the General Public—Yesterday's Events in the Strike—No Serious Trouble.

Brooklyn, Jan. 24.—The eleventh day of the trolley road strike in this city was unmarked by any scene of great violence. Crowds gathered at various points but were easily dispersed. In only one instance were the soldiers compelled to resort to a bayonet charge.

The beginning of the end of the strike, it is thought, was reached to-day. The strikers played their last card yesterday in ordering out the electrical workers on all the lines affected.

Wholesale wire cutting took place during the night, and many of the linemen obeyed the order to quit work. This gave the companies more trouble. Several lines which have been operated for several days were tied up for a time in the early morning. They were started after repairs had been made by new men, and by those who refused to go out.

There were 237 cars in operation on the various lines not completely tied up to-day. The normal number on these lines is 507, more than twice the number in use. Although there were 17 lines in working order, 31 less than the usual number, the 48 roads combined have a total of about 1300 cars.

Law and order is not yet completely established, even though cars are able to run with some degree of safety to their occupants. It is definitely decided, however, that no more troops are needed, and he troops now here are expected to restore order.

The man, Thomas Carney, who was shot in the battle of Hicks street, yesterday afternoon, died at 2:45 a. m. to-day. His was the second death from the bullets of the soldiers.

Praise for the Militia.

Whatever criticism the militia receive, they should at least be given credit for great forbearance during the trying experiences of the past five days. They have been subjected to every kind of abuse and ill-treatment. In two instances only have the troops fired directly at the people. The first case was Tuesday night, when the Seventh regiment shot a man named Ahns, fatally, and wounded Starter Mitchell, who failed to halt at the second command. The second shot was yesterday, when Thomas Carney, a roofer, did not stand back when ordered. The record of the troops generally is a good one up to date.

Colonel Austin, of the Thirteenth regiment, made an official report to-day to Brigadier General McLeer, covering the occurrence yesterday which resulted in the death of Thomas Carney. He says: "On the first advance some bottles, pans, and in some cases bed room china, were threateningly displayed at windows; many instances were stated of these being thrown and in my own case a bottle and pan just grazed my head. Where acts of this kind were committed I ordered officers to see that men protected themselves by compelling windows to be shut and in case of any throwing of missles not to hesitate to order fire, if necessary, for protection.

"When resistance was made, many shots were fired that I should not have ordered, but I consider the same in every way justifiable and the only way to put an end to such demonstrations. The men were ordered through me to fire only on order of commissioned officers, with a general direction that selected men as advance flankers, in emergency fire to protect themselves.

"Captain Mayer reported that a man on a house top approached the edge of the roof three times ,and with something in his hands apparently to throw; the railroad superintendent advised me that he saw the same thing and while I have no positive knowledge I think this is the man who is reported to have been shot. This, however, is only guess work and from circumstantial evidence."

Captain Mayer advised me two or three shots were fired this time. The line of Hicks street is not in particular one recommending itself to treatment other than accorded, and it is only by meeting first riotous demonstrations with prompt remedies that subsequent loss of life and increased riotous demonstrations are prevented."

The most important development in the strike situation to-day was the decision of Judge Gaynor, in which he ordered a writ of mandamus against the Brooklyn Heights company. The decision is quite a lengthy one and discusses the rights of the people, the company and the strikers in the matter with great care. The decision is as follows:

Judge Gaynor's Decision.

"It is my duty to declare the law of this case. The railroad corporation is not in the position of a mere private individual or company carrying on business for private gain which may suspend business temporarily or permanently, at pleasure. On the contrary it has a dual relation; a public relation to the people of the State and private one to its stockholders. It must not be forgotten here, though it may seem to be growing more and more forgotten elsewhere, that in its chief aspect it is a public corporation having duties to perform to the public which transcend any obligation which in its private aspect it owes to its stockholders.

"It has received franchises of great value from the State and had conferred upon it the State's transcendent power of eminent domain.

"In return it took upon itself the performances of public duties and functions, in the performance of which it is in law and in fact, not an independent individual or entity, but the accountable agent of the State. Though the principles are old and inherent in the idea of the sovereignty of the people, it would seem that in the recent rapid growth of corporate power and of the tendency to use public franchises for the aggrandizement of individuals first and for the service and benefit of the public second, they have come to be somewhat overlooked and need to be restated. They have often been declared by the highest courts of this State and the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Company's Duty.

"The duty of the company now before the court is to carry passengers through certain streets of Brooklyn and to furnish, man and operate cars enough to fully accommodate the public. It may not lawfully cease to perform that duty for even one hour. The directors of a private business company, may, actuated by private greed or motives of private gain, stop business and refuse to employ labor at all unless labor come down to their condition, however distressing; for such are the existing legal, industrial and social conditions. But the directors of a railroad corporation may not do the like; they are not merely accountable to, the company of which they are officers they are accountable to the public first and to the stockholders second. They have duties to the public to perform, and they must perform them. If they cannot get labor to perform such duties, at what pay they offer, then they must pay more, and as much as is necessary to get it. Likewise, if the conditions in respect to hours or otherwise which they impose, repel labor, they must adopt more lenient or just conditions as they may not stop their cars for one hour, much less one week or one year, thereby to beat or coerce the price or conditions of labor down to the price or conditions they offer. For them to do so would be a defiance of law and of government, which becoming general, would inevitably by the force of example, lead to general disquiet, to the disintegration of the social order and even the downfall of the government itself. Experience shows the wisdom of our fathers in retaining at least some control of corporations to whom are given public franchises for the performance of public duties.

The Law in the Case.

"The law of this case was but too clearly stated by Justice Cullen to be misunderstood in an application similar to this a few days ago. That learned judge held that the company had made no adequate answer to the case presented against it and only withhold the granting of the writ to give the company more time to conform to the law which he so clearly enunciated, probably in the reasonable hope that would suffice without a resort to the coercive power of the people of the State lodged in the court. In addition, however, I shall quote from a case decided upon appeal by the Supreme Court in this State in 1883, after mature deliberation and which is an authority which I am bound to follow, even though I were not of the same view and which I need scarcely say, the corporation now before this court is bound to acquiesce in, and which I doubt not it will imemdiately acquiesce in for example's sake, if for no other reason. That case arose out of the failure of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company to receive and forward freight as a common carrier.

"The circumstances of that strike were reviewed and the court said 'The court in that case allowed a writ of mandamus to compel the corporation to do its corporate duty.'

"That a private citizen has sufficient standing to make this application, which could unquestionably be made by the Attorney General of the State, has heretofore been decided by this court and I must accept it as law. And it being admitted that the company is not fully operating its line of road, I feel it my duty to allow the writ prayed for,either in its peremptory or alternate form, unless sufficient answer has been made in law. As I have said, the learned judge who heard the previous application decided that the answer then made was even insufficient to raise a question of fact and only refused the writ in order to give the company more time with an admonition to it that it should no longer delay. I do not think the present answer of the company sufficient to prevent a writ from being issued.

The Company Protected

"The claim of violence amounting to a prevention is not legally made out. Instances of violence generally by others than the former employes of the company is shown, but it is also shown that not only the police force of the city, but over 5000 soldiers, are preserving order, and I cannot believe that this company is not protected in its rights, nor do I think any question of fact is fairly raised on that head.

"Besides, the persistence of the company in failing to run its cars, except as it may gradually get employees to accept its terms, being in itself unlawful, as I have shown, must necessarily by its bad example tend to public disquiet, if not to some disorder. In respect to the question of hours and of wages between the company and its employees, its duty was to have gone on and now to on with its full complement of employees, having the right gradually and from day to day to supersede its employees from day to day if it can, by new employees who will work on its terms, or to supersede them all at once when it had obtained a sufficient number of new employees for that purpose. But in such a controversy, it had not the right to stop its cars while it is thus gradually getting other men. If the people of the State were running this road, they would not thus incommode and damage themselves, and it must not be forgotten that this corporation is intrusted with the running of these roads as the servant of the people of the State. It therefore remains for me to determine the form of the writ, whether it shall be peremptory or alternate."

More Wire Cutting.

The wire cutting last night was more extensive than at any time since the strike began. The wires on some of the lines were so badly mutilated that a large force of men and many hours work were necessary to put them in working shape. It took many hours to repair the many breaks because the companies had so few linemen at work, and cars on the lines affected did not run until some time this afternoon.

In a lengthy typewritten statement President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad company, reviews the strike and its cause, from the company's standpoint. Among other things, it cites that, had the demands of the men been acceded to, it would have decreased the present profits of the company by $50,000 per year. In the interest of the stockholders, he says, he refused the demands. He also gives his reasons for his refusal to entertain the proposition of the men to arbitrate. His main reason for the refusal was that, so far as the lines of the companies which he represented were concerned, the strike was practically over and it would only be a matter of a few days when the cars on all the lines would be running as regularly as they were before the strike began.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights company, made a similar statement saying that the company had plenty of men, but notwithstanding this statement, the advertisement for additional men appeared in all the morning papers.

The starting out of all lines were attended with manifestations of trouble and there were some desultory obstructions but in all cases the strikers were dispersed.

Hicks street, the scene of yesterday's fatal shooting, presented a peaceful and quiet aspect this morning. The Thirteenth regiment, which did the shooting yesterday, is still on guard in that neighborhood and is stationed along Hicks street for a mile or more.

A crowd of about 700 strikers gathered at the old car barn on Third avenue and Twenty-third street at 11 o'clock this morning. There were but few soldiers at this point and the crowd worked its way nearly to the depot. They were ordered to scatter and threw stones at the guard. The militia formed in line and drove the crowd back at the point of the bayonet. This was the case generally all day, the rioters being dispersed wherever they congregated in force.

The municipal authorities continue to augment the regular police force with special men. To-day 150 of these special officers were sworn in. This makes the total number of special officers sworn in up to date, 503.

To-day a score of these men stationed in one of the precincts of Ridgewood concluded to retire, and accordingly gave up their shields and clubs saying they had enough of police duty. The men complained bitterly of their treatment, and say they did not bargain for 24 hours duty out of 24. In addition to the long strain on them they say they were treated worse than the proverbial slaves in the "Black hole of Calcutta." They say that ever since they were sworn in they have had to do duty around a dilapidated car barn on the outskirts of the city. The regular force are also complainants of extra hardships.

Only half of the cross-town line was opened to-day. The line runs from Hunter's Point to the city hall and thence through South Brooklyn to Erie Basin, a notoriously bad section of the city, where the "gas house gang" have held undisputed sway for a decade past. It is the opening of this section of the road the authorities are nervous about, and the opinion has been freely expressed by militia and police officials that a half dozen regiments will be required to pass the cars through. The toughs of this district have for the week past openly declared that no car will ever be taken over that branch by non-union men. Already they have begun their preparations to carry out their threats. Behind fences and in out of the way corners which abound in that section, piles of stones, bricks, barrels and timbers to be used as missiles and barriers,are to be found on almost every block.

The trolley wires in this neighborhood present a sight that makes the casual passer-by's eyes bulge out in astonishment. All along the line things of the most absurd description are hung on them. In one place hangs six dead cats, still further down the line hangs a barrel, old shoes, tattered clothing and undergarments of various descriptions. The sight is ludicrous in the extreme, but by no means intended as such by the sympathizers of the strikers who placed the articles there. The trolley decorations prove clearly which way the sympathy of the neighborhood leans and further demonstrates that the operation of the trolley cars in that section of Brooklyn will be attended with serious interruptions.

Free Trade and Pauperism.

It is quite interesting to note that Mr. Chamberlain, the English statesman, is warmly commended by some American journals because he is now proposing methods "for helping poor men (in England) to become owners of their houses, for providing pensions for old age; for excluding pauper immigrants; for regulating the liquor traffic; for insuring workmen against accidents; and for setting up boards of arbitration." Mr. Chamberlain is a particularly intense advocate of free trade, of which the very first principle is that government should "let things alone," permitting the people to take care of themselves. All of his allies in this country denounce our protective tariff system upon the ground that it embodies the principle of "paternalism;" that is to say, of the theory that men should be coddled and cared for by their government. But here is a chief apostle of the "let alone" theory, proposing to surpass anything ever dreamed of in this country in the matter of governmental protection for the laboring classes. Our plan is to arrange to give to workmen employment at good wages by providing in general terms that our own work shall be done at home. Having high wages, which he earns by his toil, the American may buy his house with his own money; he may insure himself (and he does) against accident, and he may, if he will, make provision for his old age. In 1890 the working people of the United States had, in the savings banks, 600 million dollars, more than three times the sum in the savings banks of Great Britain. In addition to this, 600 millions were invested in building and loan associations; and nearly all judicious workmen belong to beneficial societies which amply insure against sickness and accident. What Mr. Chamberlain desires to have his government do for British workmen, the American workmen do for themselves without any governmental aid other than that supplied by a general system of duties upon imports.

Thus British free trade, in its only stronghold, has led directly up to an imperative demand for that paternalism, in its most humiliating form, which was said to find offensive manifestation in tariff protection. This was really inevitable. By legislating in one way a government can provide that the people shall have full employment in productive industry. By legislating in another way, it can arrange that the work which these people might do, shall be done in other lands, with the consequence that many people at home shall be idle. This is what England has done with her agricultural industry and with some other industries. But idle men cannot be permitted to starve. If governments will not give them a chance to earn their bread, it must provide them with bread as a gratuity. When the laborer is driven from the British farm by free trade, or when he is forced from the British mill, by German or Belgian competition, the soup house must be opened. England is the only free trade country, and it is also the only highly civilized country wherein professional paupers are counted by millions. It is said that of every two British workmen who reach the age of 60, one goes to the poorhouse. Which is the better system for the individual and for the State? Which contributes to elevate the manhood of the toiler and to make him a valuable citizen rather than a useless and shameful encumbrance upon society? England may do as she pleases; but surely the people of this free land, where every man has a vote, cannot discover in the British system anything worthy of imitation. But, the whole effort of Mr. Cleveland and his Democratic allies, during the past two years has been to force this system upon the United States; and it is not their fault that every American mill, competing with European factories, is not now empty and idle.—(The Manufacturer.

A fraction between the Moose and the Raven is being worked by Frank Robins and Professor Hutchison of Victor, and they are sacking their first shipment to be sent to the Victor sampler.

STATE FORESTRY.

THE ANNUAL ASSOCIATION MEETING IN DENVER.

Old Officers Unanimously Re-Elected—The McRae Bill Endorsed by Resolution—The President Asked to Establish the Medicine Bow Reserve by Proclamation.

Denver, Jan. 25.—The State Forestry association held its tenth annual meeting in this city yesterday. While the number attending was not very large, the sessions were of great interest and may prove to have been of much importance.

The meeting convened in the Chamber of Commerce building with President J. P. Maxwell of Boulder in the chair, and George H. Parsons of Colorado Springs at the secretary's desk. The morning session was devoted to the hearing of reports of committees and the election of officers for the coming year.

Those present were: J. P. Maxwell, Boulder; George H. Parsons, Colorado Springs; D. S. Grimes, Highlands; E. T. Ensign, Colorado Springs; John S. Titcomb, Douglas county; L. O. Campbell, Highlands; J. G. Coy, Fort Collins; F. S. Worthen, Denver; E. Berthoud, Golden; W. N. Byers, E. Milleson, A. J. Scott, David Brothers, Walter Milleson, Milward Hewitt, D. C. Beaman, P. H. Van Diest, Denver; Wesley Brainard, Boulder.

The committee on the prevention of cutting young evergreens, through E. Milleson and D. S. Grimes of this city, reported that very little was accomplished along this line during the year, owing to the absence of any statutory legislation on the subject. A letter from the American Forestry association on its work during the year was then read. It stated that the preservation of the forests was already becoming a national question. Already the McRae conservation bill had passed the House of Representatives and would undoubtedly be successful in the Senate. Already nearly every division of the Union have forestry associations and 10 States possess forestry commissioners.

It was decided to appoint a committee to wait upon Governor McIntire and urge upon him the necessity of forestry legislation. W. N. Byers, J. P. Maxwell and George H. Parsons will comprise this committee.

The old board of officers were then unanimously re-elected as follows: President, James P. Maxwell of Boulder; secretary and treasurer, George H. Parsons of Colorado Springs; directors, Edgar T. Ensign of Colorado Springs, and E. Milleson, D. S. Grimes and W. W. Pardee of Denver.

D. S. Grimes, E. Milleson and David Brothers were appointed a committee on tree planting.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The conservation of the native forests is enjoined by a provision of our State constitution and is vitally necessary to a continued water and timber supply, and the successful prosecution of agriculture and other important industries, and the existing forest laws of the State are to an extent inoperative for the reason that the forest commissioner is not supplied with adequate means for their enforcement.

"Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge upon the General Assembly the importance of so strengthening the forest department of the State that it can effectively perform its duties, special regard being paid to the prevention of forest fires which are more widely destructive than all other causes combined.

"In the interests of economy and good government we favor the suggested consolidation of the forest, game and wild fish departments, which while greatly strengthening the interests named, would relieve the State fish commissioner of his police functions and leave him free to attend to the propagation and distribution of fish and other duties naturally pertaining to that office. We do not favor the suggestion that the forest, game and fish protection of the State be placed in the hands of the fish commissioner, believing frowned while among the young element that such a step would dishearten many earnest friends of the forestry cause and would in our opinion greatly retard the cause of forestry reform here.

"We heartily indorse the policy of the Federal government in establishing large forest reserves upon the public domain, one to evoke de[illegible] and believe the general welfare of our people will be subserved thereby. We respectfully urge our representatives in Congress to favor the passage of H. B. No. 119, known as the McRae bill, which

At this many of the older ministers provides for the administration of the forest reserves, and their use and development, under proper restrictions of their natural resources. It meets the approval of the American Forestry association, and almost without exception, is commended by all friends of the forestry movement throughout the country. Having in view the special needs of the semi-arid region with respect to its agricultural and irrigation enterprises, we hope for the early adoption of the measure. That in our opinion the establishment of the there was a pronounced titter. The next even yet."

proposed Medicine Bow forest reserve in this State is a matter of immediate importance and we respectfully request the President to take early action in the premises. This reservation has been asked by hundreds of farmers and others in that region and no serious opposition thereto has been manifested. That the association ask the agricultural board to prepare a compendium of instruction on tree planting and recommend the species of trees and shrubs best adapted for our State, either for economical use, or for shade or ornament. That it is the sense of this association that the State Agricultural College should arrange a course of forestry instruction."

ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

Myron Reed's Successor Holds Some Doctrines That Sound Sensational.

Denver, Jan. 25.—The examination and installation of the Rev. John P. Coyle as successor to Myron Reed in the First Congregational Church took place yesterday. The vote of the council admitting him to fellowship was 14 to 5. Why it was not unanimous is easily discerned from his answers to some of the questions which were put to him.

One of the questions propounded by Moderator Bayley was this:

"What are the chief sources from which you derive your knowledge of God, that is to you find Him revealed in the physical universe?"

Dr. Coyle pondered a few moments while everyone in the room leaned forward to catch his reply. "No," he did not. I could as easily curse as bless such a God. I am a pronounced agnostic on that point; pounced by a member of the council. It was: "In Monday's Republican you are reported as saying that Christ never used the word 'church.' Is that report correct?"

Very promptly came Dr. Coyle's answer: "Yes, that is correct. In the same sermon I gave my reason, for my utterance, and I would further say that I think that portion of the Bible where he is quoted as using the word is erroneous."

The subject dropped.

Other questions were then asked and answered in rapid succession. Dr. Coyle believed in the Nicene creed and said that his interpretation of Christ entered into the entire history of the world because even before his coming the universe was being prepared for his advent. In explaining his views on this subject he used the term "Christ-force" but failed to adequately describe what he meant by it. The term is an entirely new one, many of those present confessing that they never heard it before. He said that it was something which entered into his entire faith and that he could not elucidate it in one afternoon but he would tell all about it in his sermons of the near future.

The next question to evoke comment was propounded by the Moderator:

Christ an Anarchist.

"What do you consider the mission of Jesus Christ on earth?"

"To teach people and to convert them. To prepare them for a Heavenly home and in fulfilment of that mission he was the most sublime anarchist the world has ever known."

The Moderator started and a smile overspread the countenance of the Rev. Myron W. Reed who was sitting a little back and on the seat nearest the aisle.

"What do you mean when you say that Christ was an anarchist?" asked the Moderator.

"I mean that he was an anarchist in the same way that Abraham and Moses were outlaws. That is, He was a leader in thought. He was a man who was ahead of his time, away ahead of it, indeed."

This reply satisfied the council so that some of the frowns subsided and peace reigned. He also said that he had never studied the metaphysical relations between God the Father and God the Son, although he had started a study of it but gave it up as a waste of time. He also said that his theology was not complete as yet but that he was still working at it to make it more and more perfect.

It was a little after 5 o'clock when the Moderator arose and said that the council would go into a closed session. It was a little past 7 o'clock when they came out and announced the decision.

Rev. Paddock said that it was the longest session that he had ever known and every member refused to tell the vote as it stood although it soon leaked out that some had voted against him. The vote was by ballot and was secret. The result was 14 for and 5 against.

Ceremonies attending the installation of the pastor were very impressive. They opened with an organ voluntary, followed by prayers and the singing of hymns. Dr. Slocum, president of the college at Colorado Springs, delivered the charge to the pastor, and President Tucker preached the sermon. Rev. Thomas Uzzell gave the right hand of fellowship and Rev. Charles Caverno delivered the charge to the people. The benediction was pronounced by the pastor.

There was a very large attendance at the installation, the church edifice being crowded. Preparatory to the opening of the proceedings, an informal reception was tendered the new pastor in the church parlors. He was given hearty congratulations on all sides, for although he has been with the church for some time, it was not until the council completed its report that Dr. Coyle was really accepted by the congregation. To all the kindly things said to him the pastor expressed a warm and tender appreciation, and throughout the ceremonies evinced the keenest interest.

All the remarks of the evening were very impressive, and that which formed the "charge to the pastor," delivered by Dr. Slocum, especially so. The Doctor said, addressing himself to the new pastor:

Dr. Slocum's Charge.

"It is not becoming to speak to you of the details of the work of your office, nor to suggest the ideals under which inspiration you are already performing its functions, yet there are some things which can be said and with propriety, not because you do not know them, but because by my expressing them you will become aware of the sympathy and co-operation of others in that they hold many things in common with you.

"A primary function of the pastor and minister is that of leadership. The temper and spirit of his profession do not admit of his being either an autocrat or a dogmatist; the true teacher is neither of these. To domineer is to close the heart, and to destroy enthusiasm, as well as spiritual and moral response in one's followers. Any teacher or preacher always loses in the end if his temper is born of these qualities.

"Nevertheless, you are a leader, and the field in which you are a leader is the largest and most far-reaching in its influence of any in the world. Here there can be no uncertain sound, and I am profoundly convinced that however such leadership may affect the consciences of individuals, that the world of to-day wants men of tremendous convictions and who are absolutely fearless. There will be differences of opinion as to the application of great moral principles, but the world wants, certainly it needs, clear strong, unequivocal enunciation of those principles. The man who compromises here is lost, but whether men and women want it or not, there can no surrender to a moral or religious error. Such surrender always has, and always will, bring disaster to any of us.

"But there is a demand in some quarters that is misleading in the extreme and which violates a radical position of the gospel of our Lord, whose rule is universal and which covers every relation of human life, and that is that the clergyman is to confine the application of his teachings to certain narrow limits. That these all contain questions and many places which he must pass by, and that when he said 'go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature' that might mean the heart of the dark continent, but that it does not mean the dark places in oud modern life. It is this demand that was quite willing that our Presbyterian brother in New York should send missionaries to China, or go there himself, but that he should let alone the darker paganism that made much of the life of the great city in which he lived, and which was his parish, is something for the preacher with a strong conviction to regard.

"There is not a question of his modern social life to which the teaching of Jesus is not related and where Jesus's leadership does not extend. Make this city feel it, not, however, as a politician, not necessarily as sharing too much of the details of public affairs, you will have little time for that, but his new West of ours needs and it must have a brave leadership and this spirit is your vantage ground for such leadership. Never was there a grander opportunity than that which is offered you here. You occupy a commanding position, and it is in itself one of leadership, or rare opportunity. Ten years of such leadership in this pulpit will bear fruit for a century to come."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two hundred sixteen and 72-100 dollars, ($216.72) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against W. A. Boyce, John Coon, H. L. Short, H. M. Chaplen, George W. Short and O. C. Schovill, defendants, in favor of Murray Colgin, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendants, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The "Moonlight," the "Finley," and the "Cleveland" lode mining claims situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 8th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the court house, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 14th day of January, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
W. S. MONTGOMERY, Attorney.
Date of first publication Jan. 17, 1895.
Date of last publication Feb. 7, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso county, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred, seventy-eight and 50-100 dollars ($178.50), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Walter Hughes, defendant, in favor of D. H. Scott and Phillip M. Sayre, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendant I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

An undivided one-third (1-3) interest in the "Little Maggie" lode mining claim, as recorded in book 6, page 240, of the records of El Paso county, Colorado, said claim being situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 8th day of February, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the Courthouse in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 15th day of January, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County
W. S. MONTGOMERY, Attorney.
Date of first publication, Jan. 17, 1895.
Date of last publication, Feb. 7, 1895.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that the several organizations known as The St. Joe and Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining company, The Pontiac Mining company, and The Champion-Empire Mining company, corporations organized and heretofore existing under the laws of the State of Colorado, having each a capitalization of two million shares, of the par value of one dollar each, and carrying on the business of mining in the county of Pitkin, State of Colorado, have, by compliance with section 628 of Mills Annotated Statutes of Colorado, and other provisions of law, concerning the consolidation of corporations, become consolidated into one organization known as The Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining company, having its principal office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, with a capital stock of three million shares, par value one dollar per share, one million shares of which have been set aside for working capital, and the remainder to be apportioned among the holders of the stock of the original companies in the proportion of one share of the new stock for two shares of The St. Joe and Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining company, one share of the new for three shares of The Pontiac Mining company, and one share of the new for six shares of The Champion-Empire Mining company; the directors of the new organization for the first year are J. J. Hagerman, R. J. Bolles, R. W. Woodbury, Percy Hagerman and William O'Brien; its officers are J. J. Hagerman, President; R. J. Bolles, Vice-President, and Percy Hagerman, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MINERAL FARM CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
By J. J. HAGERMAN, President.
PERCY HAGERMAN, Secretary.
Dated Colorado Springs, January 16, A. D. 1895.
First insertion Jan. 17, 1895.
Last insertion Feb. 17, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three certain executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of seven hundred, forty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($749.80), and costs of suit, the amount of three certain judgments recently obtained against T. E. Johnson, defendant, in favor of L. J. Laws, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendant I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The w ½ of ne ¼, w ½ of se ¼ of sec 25, twp 14, s r 67 w; also part of the e ½ of sw ¼ of sec 25, twp 14, s r 67 w, containing 12.6 acres; also part of sw ¼ of se ¼ of sec 13, twp 14, s r 67 w, containing 8.5 acres; also the n 156 ft of lts 14, 15 and 16 and the s 72 ft of lts 14, 15 and 16, in Haynes's addition to the city of Colorado Springs; also lt No. 3 in blk No. 258, in the city of Colorado Springs, all of said property being situate in El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named T. E. Johnson in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the Courthouse in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 15th day of January, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
ALT. GUNNELL, Attorney.
Date of first publication, Jan. 17, 1895.
Date of last publication, Feb. 7, 1895.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE.COM

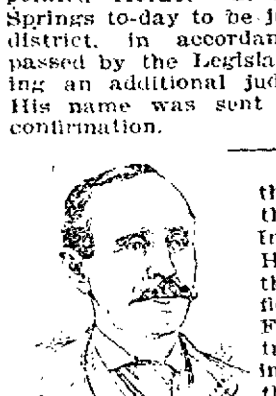
JUDGE LUNT.

Gov. McIntire Appointed a Judge for the Fourth District.

HORACE G. LUNT IS THE MAN.

Sketch of the Life and Career of the New Judge—Born in Chicago and Educated at Harvard—He Came to this City in 1886.

Denver, Jan. 23.—Governor McIntire appointed Horace G. Lunt of Colorado Springs to-day to be judge of the Fourth district, in accordance with the law passed by the Legislature Saturday, giving an additional judge to that bench. His name was sent to the Senate for confirmation.



The news reached the city last evening that Governor McIntire had appointed Horace G. Lunt of this city to the office of judge of the Fourth Judicial district, the office having been created by the Legislature. His name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. The announcement will be hailed with pleasure by every citizen of Colorado Springs, and of the Fourth district, who is acquainted with Mr. Lunt. Judge Horace G. Lunt was born in the city of Chicago in 1848. He graduated from Harvard college in 1870. He entered upon the study of law with the firm of Scammon, McCragg & Fuller, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. Judge Lunt practiced law in Chicago with great success until 1886, when he came to Colorado Springs, for the same reason that brings so many of our best citizens, considerations of health. He formed a partnership with Mr. John L. Armit and Mr. Sheffield Phelps, the last named now an editor of the New York Mail and Express. Mr. Phelps retired from the firm in a short time and in 1893 Mr. F. E. Brooks was admitted in his place. The firm is now Lunt, Armit & Brooks.

Judge Lunt has acquired a large practice since coming here, and in accepting this office he makes something of a sacrifice. This is the first public office that he has ever held, and in temperament and learning he is eminently suited to the place. Judge Lunt has for years been the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and connected with every enterprise for the upbuilding of the city.

Since the opening of Cripple Creek with its great amount of mining litigation and the extraordinary amount of criminal business, the judge of the Fourth district has been totally unable to cope with the business in hand, and it has been evident for some time that something would have to be done to relieve him. There are more than 1,000 cases of different classes now awaiting a settlement in the district court. The fact was so fully appreciated by the members of the Legislature that the first bill adopted after the session opened was one increasing the number of judges in this district to two. Governor McIntire signed the bill immediately, and as it contained an emergency clause, immediately appointed Judge Lunt. The appointment is for one year, and next fall there will have to be another election for Judge Lunt's successor. How the business of the court will be divided up will depend upon such agreement as Judge Lunt and Judge Harris may make. The county commissioners will have to provide quarters for the new judge, and there will be clerks and bailiffs to appoint.

FERRIN—STOCKBRIDGE.

One of the Prettiest Weddings of the Season Last Night.

At Colorado City Thursday evening was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Chas. B. Ferrin and Miss Nellie Stockbridge. The ceremony occurred at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of a distinguished company of friends and relatives.

The handsome home of the Stockbridge family was crowded with friends of the contracting parties. The house had been magnificently trimmed with flowers and plants and was a perfect bower of floral beauty. Promptly at 8 o'clock the bridal party entered the parlors. Dean Colwell, of Grace Episcopal church, who performed the ceremony came first, in the full robes of the church, and was followed by the ushers, Mr. James R. Barnes and Mr. Robert D. Barnes. They took stations under the floral arch in the western end of the building. Then came the bridesmaid, Miss Belle Stockbridge and with her little Miss Enid Stockbridge, the first maid of honor. The bridegroom came next leaning upon the arm of his best man, Mr. M. O. Barnes, who is also his cousin. The bride came last on the arm of her brother, Mr. Hugh Stockbridge. The beautiful and impressive ceremony of the Episcopal church was made doubly impressive by Dean Colwell.

After the ceremony congratulations were in order and they were numerous and cordial. It was one of the prettiest weddings of the year. The bridal couple stood during the ceremony under an arch built across the bay window in the western end of the house. From the center was suspended a bell of white and pink carnations and the bell was suspended from a white ribbon carried in the mouths of two white doves. The effect was very pretty. Conspicuous in the floral decorations were large bowls of American Beauty roses.

The bridal couple entered the parlors to the strains of Wagner's "Bridal Chorus" played by Mr. C. C. Casser. During the evening a chorus of young men made up from among the friends of the groom sang appropriate airs.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stockbridge of Colorado City, well known citizens of this county. She is a most estimable young lady and made a charming bride. Her dress was of nile green silk, covered with white chiffon, and with sleeves of emerald green velvet. The dress was trimmed with pearl velvet, and the wearer carried bride's roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Belle Stockbridge, was dressed in pink crepe and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Little Miss Enid Stockbridge was dressed in white silk.

Mrs. Stockbridge, mother of the bride, was dressed in white satin. Mr. Hugh Stockbridge gave away the bride.

The United States Official Investigation of Baking Powders,

Made under authority of Congress by the Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., shows the

ROYAL Baking Powder

to be a cream of tartar baking powder of the highest quality, superior to all others in strength, leavening power, and general usefulness.

The Royal Baking Powder is thus distinguished by the highest expert official authority the leading Baking Powder of the world.

Royal Baking Powder makes the finest, sweetest, lightest and most wholesome food. It goes further in use, and is more economical than any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

After the ceremony a nice supper was served the guests. At 11 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Ferrin left for this city which they will hereafter make their home. The groom is a Colorado Springs boy, having grown to manhood in this place. For many years he has been a trusted employee of the Gazette Printing company. For the last three years he has been the traveling agent of the company and in this position has acquired a large acquaintance throughout the State and built up a large business for the company. The Gazette joins a host of friends in extending congratulations to the newly married couple. That they are both popular was attested by the fact that they were the recipients of many handsome presents. These were exhibited in the large billiard room in the upper part of the house. Among them were a handsome silver tea and coffee set from the employees of The Gazette office, a water set from the members of the C. B. Ferrin Hose company of Colorado Springs and a Turkish lounge from the members of the Elks lodge, of which the groom is a charter member.

Altogether the affair was one of the most pleasant and delightful of the year and many were the attentions shown the young people.

District Court.

In the District court yesterday the time was largely taken up in the trial of the case of the People vs. McDuff. He was charged with forgery, having forged a check with the name of M. Pollen of Cripple Creek. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

In the case of O'Haire vs. Doyle in the matter of the demurrer argued last week and taken under advisement, the court denies the motion from one to seven. The other sections are allowed.

In the case of the People vs. Graham a nolle prosequi was entered.

Solis Cigar company vs. Corder, judgment for the full amount of $337.02.

Court adjourned until this morning.

Gun Club Shoot.

Yesterday afternoon the Pike's Peak Gun club had a shoot on the grounds east of town which they thoroughly enjoyed. They shot at "Peoria black birds," with 40 birds for a score. The results were as follows:

D. L. McCaffree	25
A. J. Lawton	15
E. H. Morse	34
Victor Johnson	32
M. B. Andre	22
Art. Mathews	21

Concerning Whiskers.

The Republicans of Kansas who are again in the saddle, politically, have chosen Lucien Baker as their Senator in Washington, and as Peffer's associate. The peculiarity about Lucien is that he is smooth-faced, like Napoleon Bonaparte, instead of having a superabundance of capillary adornment, such as has proved, along with his voice, the chief distinguishing characteristic of Peffer. There is a subtle connection between political extremists and natural whiskers, which may, perhaps, at some future time make the barber shops of the United States the rallying point of conservatism and good order. Every anarchist has whiskers. No man could be an anarchist in the United States, or could long continue to be one, unless he had whiskers, or a beard, or both. All radical reformers have whiskers; the more radical, the more whiskers. Under these circumstances the election by our Republican friends in Kansas of a smooth-faced Senator seems to be symbolical of the return of the people of that State to sound politics and sound principles. Baker's election seems to mark the reaction from the pro-whisker period of Peffer. It seems to show that the connecting link between public unhappiness and surplus hair has been broken in Kansas.

At the same time it would, perhaps, be better if Peffer's new associate in the Senate was not a clean-shaved Republican, but a clean-shaved and clean-cut Democrat. A Democrat taking no stock in Populism polled 27,000 votes for Governor in Kansas in November, and a Democrat who could poll 27,000 votes anywhere since March 4, 1893, is a citizen deserving of the highest respect and rewards, when there are any.—(New York Sun.

Lord Randolph Churchill.

Lord Randolph Churchill was a picturesque character, but he has left no enduring mark on the history of Great Britain. He was brilliant without being reliable or consistent, and he had the courage of the Churchills without adherence to friends or to principles. It is probable that the mental disorder which carried him off was of long standing and indirectly the cause of acts on his part which gave pain to his well-wishers. Lord Randolph Churchill was a meteor in British politics, and his rapid rise and descent were in striking contrast to the usual course of British statesmanship. While he was often caustic, he was seldom just. Lord Randolph, however, was always a gentleman, and, unlike some of his countrymen, he did not consider it necessary to prove that he was a Lord by acting like a boor. Notwithstanding his failings, which may well be interred with him, he will be sincerely mourned for his better qualities by many friends both in America and England.—(New York Press.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

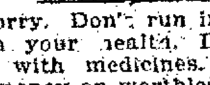
Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Sold by F. E. Robinson.

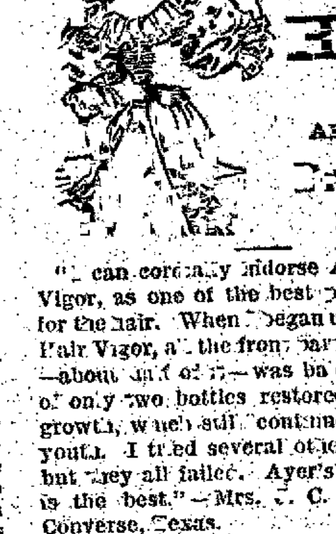
"Five years ago," says Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y., "I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles was completely cured."

Shiloh's Cure, the great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Children love it. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood purifiers.

See Asaby for fine Watch work, difficult repairing, and graduate optician. Personal attention. See him if you want the best. Oldest established jeweler in the county.





"I can cordially indorse Ayer's Hair Vigor, as one of the best preparations for the hair. When I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, all the front part of my head—about half of it—was bald. The use of only two bottles restored a natural growth, which still continues as in my youth. I tried several other dressings, but they all failed. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the best."—Mrs. J. C. PREUSSER, Converse, Texas.

PREPARED BY

Mineral Patents, Adverses and all Land office Business, Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Chauncey Callaway, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 5th day of December, A.D. 1889, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 9th day of December A. D. 1889, in book 112, at page 82, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered seventeen (17) and nineteen (19) in block numbered three (3), lots numbered two (2), seven (7), twelve (12) and thirteen 13, in block numbered five (5), lots numbered seven (7), eight (8), ten (10) and eleven (11), in block numbered six (6), all in Pike's Peak addition to the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $9.75 and nine for the sum of $10 each, payable to the order of David Heron respectively on June 1 and December 1 in each of the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of $10 due December 1, 1894, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust; but is still due and unpaid, and

Whereas, Kirke H. Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and

Whereas, The holder of the said note of $10 due December 1, 1894, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 11th day of February, A.D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate, (excepting lot numbered seven (7), in block numbered five (5), in Pike's Peak addition to the City of Colorado Springs, which has been released), with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Chauncey Callaway his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 13th day of December, A.D. 1894.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
First insertion Jan. 10, 1895.
Last insertion Feb. 7, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah A. Breath, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Sarah A. Breath, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1895, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 26th day of January, A. D. 1895.

WILLIAM STREBY,
Administrator with the Will Annexed.

The Dr. E. Miller Rupture Company

GEO. DILS, Mgr.

Rupture Cured WITHOUT AN OPERATION.

W. LLOYD A. WRIGHT, M. D., JAMES S. HAYES, M. D. Attending Physicians. Consultation Free. CALL OR WRITE

OFFICES: 91 to 94 Tabor Opera House Block, Cor. 16th and Curtis Sts., Denver.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Richard Newell, Jr., deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Richard Newell, Jr., late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1895, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 24th day of December, A. D. 1894.

HARLAN P. LILLIBRIDGE,
Administrator.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest from May 1, 1893, on a certain promissory note, dated Feb. 1, 1889, executed by Abbie A. Peabody and John A. Peabody, for one thousand dollars ($1,000), due five years after date with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum payable quarterly to the order of Charles P. La Lanne, at the First National bank of Colorado Springs, Colo., and secured by a deed of trust to Frank D. La Lanne and John B. Harper, trustees, and in case of their absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal or failure or inability to act, then, to the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county as successor in trust; dated Feb. 1, 1889; recorded Feb. 2, 1889, in book 110, page 43, of El Paso county records; and,

Whereas, The said Frank D. La Lanne and John B. Harper, the trustees herein are permanently absent from this county, and;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said deed of trust, I will, on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., sell at public auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Abbie A. Peabody, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

The east one-half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) and the west half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section eighteen (18) in township eleven (11) south range sixty-five (65) west, in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the interest thereon and the expenses of executing this trust.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Jan. 1, A. D. 1895.

L. E. Kenworthy, Attorney, Denver, Colo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Eliza H. Newell, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Eliza H. Newell, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1895, on the last Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1895.

H. P. LILLIBRIDGE,
Administrator.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court.

George W. Lawrence, plaintiff, vs. B. H. Feltwell and Sarah L. Feltwell, defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado, to B. H. Feltwell and Sarah L. Feltwell, the defendants above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County Court of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought on an overdue book account and the sum demanded by the plaintiff is thirty-two and 60-100 ($32.60) dollars with interest on $81.00 from April 1, 1893, to Jan. 5, 1895, and on $32.60 since Jan. 5, 1895, and costs of suit, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1895.

CLAY H. WHITE,
(Seal.) Clerk.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bonanza King Gold Mining and Milling company will be held at the office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Feb. 27, 1895, at 2 p. m., to elect officers and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

M. J. BURGDORF, Secretary.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Colorado, sitting within and for the County of El Paso.

Notice of Application by Guardian to Sell Real Estate of Minors.

In the Matter of the Application of Mary Louise Carpenter, Guardian of the Persons and Estates of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, minors and heirs-at-law of Alfred F. Carpenter, late of El Paso County, deceased, for leave to sell real estate belonging to said minors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Mary Louise Carpenter, as guardian of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, minors and heirs-at-law of Alfred F. Carpenter, late of El Paso county, deceased, will apply to the District Court of the Fourth Judicial district of the State of Colorado, sitting within and for the County of El Paso, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1895, at the incoming of the court on said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard by the court, for an order to sell and convey the following described real estate belonging to said minors, situated in El Paso county, State of Colorado, to wit:

Two-sixths interest in common and undivided in and to the following premises, viz:

1. Lots numbered one, two, three, four, five and six in block M, in D. Russ Wood addition to the City of Colorado Springs.

2. All lands and premises situated in the City of Colorado Springs described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Buenaventura street and Cascade avenue in the D. Russ Wood addition to the City of Colorado Springs, running thence south along the east line of Cascade avenue 100 feet; thence easterly at a right angle to the last course 190 feet to an alley; thence northerly along the west line of said alley and parallel with the east line of Cascade avenue 100 feet to the south line of Buenaventura street; thence westerly along the said south line 190 feet to the place of beginning.

3. Lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, block 71 in the City of Colorado Springs.

4. Lots numbered 14, 15, 16 in block 71 of the City of Colorado Springs.

5. The north half of lot No. 2, in block No. 203, addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

6. Lot No. 2, in block No. 205, addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

7. The north half of the south half of lot 1, in block No. 203, addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

8. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Charles Hallowell's trustee's subdivision of block No. 212, in addition No. 1, to the City of Colorado Springs.

As will more fully appear from the petition of said guardian hereafter to be filed in said court.

MARY LOUISE CARPENTER,
Guardian of the Persons and Estates of Leonard Carpenter and Alfred St. Vrain Carpenter, Minors and Heirs-at-Law of Alfred F. Carpenter, late of El Paso County, Colorado, Deceased.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 23, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, John Schott of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1892, by his certain deed of trust of that date which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1892, in book 112, at page 138, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate, situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

The south forty-seven (47) feet of lots numbered forty-nine (49) and fifty (50) in Bristol's addition to Colorado Springs, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $8.85 and nine for the sum of $10 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on July 1, 1892, and on Jan. 1 and July 1 in each of the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and on Jan. 1, 1897, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable, and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes, should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of $10 due Jan. 1, 1895, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust but is still due and unpaid, and,

Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and,

Whereas, The holder of the said note of $10 due Jan. 1, 1895, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1895, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said John Schott, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 8th day of January, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
First insertion Jan. 10, 1895.
Last insertion Feb. 7, 1895.

The Santa Fe are now running a special refrigerator car from California for the accommodation of less than carloads of perishable freight, making the trip in four days.

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